

JPRS 78731

12 August 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2465



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

12 August 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2465

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Harare Summit Drafts Long, Short Term Action Program  
(Herve Allangba; LE CONTINENT, 22 Jul 81)..... 1

## BENIN

- Briefs  
Additional Arab Loan 4

## BOTSWANA

- Benjamin Pogrand Interview of President Masire Reported  
(Quett Masire Interview; RAND DAILY MAIL, 22 Jul 81)..... 5

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Bozanga Discusses Economic Problems, Labor  
(Simon Narcisse Bozanga Interview; LE CONTINENT, 10-11 Jul 81).. 9
- Serious Economic Problems Facing Regime Noted  
(LE CONTINENT, 10-11 Jul 81)..... 12
- Briefs  
Labor Problems 15

## CHAD

- Goukouni Said To Have Won Victory at OAU Summit  
(Lucien Ahonto; LE CONTINENT, 8 Jul 81)..... 16
- Survival of Hissein Habre's Forces in Doubt  
(Lucien Ahonto; LE CONTINENT, 15 Jul 81)..... 18

Need for Economic Aid Stressed (LE CONTINENT, 8 Jul 81).....	20
France To Support African Attempts To Resolve Conflict (M. Abtout; LE CONTINENT, 17-18 Jul 81).....	21
Briefs	
Anti-Libyan Movement	23
Africa Avoids Chadian Responsibilities	23
CONGO	
Briefs	
President's Press Conference	24
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
Spanish Parliamentary Delegation Reaches Malabo (LE CONTINENT, 16 Jul 81).....	25
GAMBIA	
Death Toll Could Exceed 200; Hostages Still Held (Kader Diop; AFP, 5 Aug 81).....	26
GHANA	
Columnist Says OAU Summits Should Concentrate on African Issues (Ben Mensah; DAILY GRAPHIC, 11 Jul 81).....	28
June 4 Leader: Revolutionary 'Participants' Cause Confusion (Geoffrey Barber; GHANAIAI TIMES, 9 Jul 81).....	30
Investment Bill's Training, Settlement Provisions (J. Arhinful-Mensah, Nana Yaa Omane; GHANAIAI TIMES, 11 Jul 81).....	31
Trial Census To Be Followed by 1982 Census (Breda Atta-Quayson; DAILY GRAPHIC, 14 Jul 81).....	32
Increased Cooperation, Trade With Brazil Planned (AFRICA AFP, 17 Jul 81).....	33
Author Reports Impressions of Visit to Cuba (Ekcw Essuman; GHANAIAI TIMES, 17 Jul 81).....	34
Briefs	
FRG Road Construction Contract	36
Price Rise Denied	36



## KENYA

### Briefs

Spanish Cooperation Agreement 37

## LESOTHO

### Details of Cabinet Reshuffle Announced

(LESOTHO WEEKLY, 17 Jul 81)..... 38

## MALI

### Briefs

Libyan, Chinese Agreements 39

## NAMIBIA

### New National Party Head Says No to 'One Man, One Vote'

(DIE BURGER, 28 Jul 81)..... 40

### Significance of Mudge, Kalangula Visit to U.S. Is Detailed

(Editorial; REPUBLIKEIN, 13 Jul 81)..... 41

## REUNION

### Briefs

Verges Big Election Loser 43

## SENEGAL

### PDS Chief Claims PS Is Minority Party

(I. Signate; LE CONTINENT, 16 Jul 81)..... 44

### Results of Meeting of International Mission To Give Food Aid

(Moustapha Mbodj; LE SOLEIL, 18-19 Jul 81)..... 46

### Agricultural Season Off To Good Start in 1981-1982

(LE SOLEIL, 18-19 Jul 81)..... 48

## SEYCHELLES

### National Youth Service Radio Station Set Up

(NATION, 30 Jun 81)..... 50

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Europe's Fears, Resulting Danger to NATO Discussed

(Editorial; DIE BURGER, 30 Jun 81)..... 52

### Political Enemies Prevent Buthelezi's Participation in Development Fund

(DIE BURGER, 2 Jul 81)..... 54

Situation of White Zimbabweans Examined (DIE BURGER, 30 Jun 81).....	55
SWAZILAND	
Briefs	
Charges Against South Africans	57
TANZANIA	
Progress in Educational Development, Future Needs Noted (Editorial; MZALENDU, 19 Jul 81).....	58
Progress in Promoting Swahili Language Noted (Editorial; UHURU, 20 Jul 81).....	60
UPPER VOLTA	
Zerbo's Speech on National Recovery Plan Reviewed (Alex Rhondos; WEST AFRICA, 13 Jul 81).....	62
Briefs	
Inquiry on State Companies	65
Chinese-Built Stadium	65
Low Rainfall	65
ZAIRE	
Francois Lumumba Discusses Aims of Opposition (Francois Lumumba Interview; AL-DUSTUR, 15-21 Jun 81).....	66

HARARE SUMMIT DRAFTS LONG, SHORT TERM ACTION PROGRAM

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Herve Allangba]

[Text] Meeting for the second time in 6 months at Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, the nine heads of state and government of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) adopted a number of important decisions on 20 July. The decisions are important but they are also stamped with realism because of the high stakes for the organization: breaking the chains of economic dependence on the land of apartheid. "The Southern African Development Coordination Conference has to be realistic and modest in its immediate objectives, but ambitious over the long term," stresses the joint communique published at the outcome of the meeting. Already, a division of labor according to the capabilities and the possibilities of each member has been, if not decided, at least outlined.

This allocation of roles constitutes an action program for future years. Top priority goes towards development of a community-wide transportation system (land and sea) and of telecommunications. These are the sectors that presently enable South Africa to "have a hold on" virtually all of its neighbors in the region. In all a list of 97 projects was drawn up: 22 are in the process of being carried out, 29 have been submitted to foreign financial institutions that favor the SADCC and 43 are under review.

When the Harare summit closed the SADCC had become a reality.

The second summit of heads of state of the SADCC concluded on 20 July following a day of debates. With the exception of Lesotho's prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, who was represented by his minister of commerce, Mooki Molapo, all heads of state and government who are members of the association were present at Harare (formerly Salisbury).

Addressing his peers, the prime minister of the host country, Robert Mugabe, started out by emphasizing the need for the association's nine member states to search out ways that could put an end to their economic dependence on South Africa.

That was, moreover, the purpose of the summit which had been preceded on 18 and 19 July by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nine countries. But Mugabe's speech quickly became more political than economic especially as it recalled that three of the SADCC's member states--Zambia, Mozambique and Angola--have over the past few years been the victims of raids by South African forces.

Zimbabwe's prime minister voiced the further opinion that Pretoria has in no way stopped organizing training camps for "traitors and renegades" from those three countries and from Zimbabwe too. "The racial segregation practiced by South Africa," asserted Mugabe, "is a dangerous phenomenon that jeopardizes simultaneously the security, stability and orderly development of the region's countries."

One is led to conclude that the margin for maneuver of countries that have South Africa as a neighbor is extremely restricted precisely because of the dependency of their economies. The outcome of the conference largely depended on South Africa itself that very likely hopes to turn a nice profit on this valuable trump (LE CONTINENT of 21 July). Zimbabwe, a country whose economy is considered the healthiest in the region, uses the transportation facilities of its neighbors to the south for 80 percent of its foreign trade. That is what mainly explains the action plans prepared by the conference participants. The main thrust of the plans is the organization of transportation, ports and communication pathways. The general lines of the program actually date from the time of the association's constitutive conference held last year in Lusaka. It comprises 97 points, 22 of which are in the process of being carried out, 29 have been submitted to foreign financial institutions, and 43 still need some touching up.

The remaining three were considered inoperative and were shelved, for the time being at least. Leaked information clearly indicates that in the opinion of the leaders meeting at Harare the action program is already a positive reality.

Hence, the summit believed it was imperative to make a distribution of labor among the association's member states. Accordingly, Mozambique will be responsible for coordinating procedures involving the creation of port, rail and highway infrastructures. Zimbabwe, in turn, was given a mandate to supervise the food program. On Botswana fell responsibility for the campaign against animal diseases. Zambia (assisted by Botswana) will conduct the campaign against the tsetse fly. Angola, Tanzania and Swaziland are respectively responsible for energy, labor (emigration to South Africa is heavy) and industrialization.

In the words of the report, "this represents the groundwork for a hefty development of trade among member countries (of the association) that has hitherto been insufficiently taken advantage of." The view at Harare was that "the joint program is at the moment a modest one aiming at an immediate goal, to be sure. But once realized, it will lay the groundwork for broad economic cooperation among SADCC members."

Meanwhile, the participants did cast about too for means suitable to facilitating the materialization of what clearly seems to be a mere hope. Being held at the same time as the summit of the seven most industrialized countries in the world in Ottawa, the Harare summit literally addressed the Western leaders. Botswana's president, Quett Masire, chairman of the summit, urgently appealed to the heads of the industrial powers to the effect that neither the poor countries of the South nor the rich nations of the North could see their hopes realized in isolation.

"Let us recognize," was his chief declaration, "the common interests underlying our summit and the one currently under way in Ottawa, and let us send it a message urging it to pursue with determination the well-being of our world." Mugabe, in turn, emphasized the difficulties arising from the international economic and monetary order at this stage of implementation of the SADCC's program. He said, "we hope to reach agreement on a means for transferring resources that will be advantageous for our development objectives." Contrary to what may have been believed before the summit concluded, it was Botswana, not Zimbabwe, that was chosen to host the association's permanent secretariat that will start operating as of July 1982. Between now and then a third meeting has been scheduled for sometime in November in Malawi.

CSO: 4719/232



BENIN

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL ARAB LOAN--Khartoum, July 15--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has made Benin an additional loan of 2.7 million dollars for an extension to Cotonou port, for which the Bank has already loaned 4.6 million dollars. The loan, which covers 38 per cent of the total project cost, is repayable over 13 years, including a three-year grace period, at six per cent interest. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2811, 17 Jul 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/291

## BENJAMIN POGRUND INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT MASIRE REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 11

[Interview with Dr Quett Masire, president of Botswana, by Benjamin Pogrand]

[Text]

DOES Botswana have any regrets that it chose independence 15 years ago instead of becoming part of South Africa?

The question draws a booming laugh from the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire. He puts his hands together in mock prayer: "We say thank God that we didn't. It would be a matter of great regret if we had joined the Republic of South Africa."

The confident reply tells a good deal about Dr Masire and Botswana. For in July 1980 he faced the daunting task of taking over the presidency after the death of Sir Seretse Khama, the revered leader who had steered Botswana into independence

---

Now, 12 months later, Dr Masire sits securely in leadership, and Botswana remains stable, a model State in Africa. It ranks with Gambia, Upper Volta and perhaps Nigeria, as the only nations in the continent which adhere to democracy.

In an interview in Gaborone — the first given to the Rand Daily Mail since he became President — Dr Masire answered a series of wide-ranging questions. He was relaxed and forthcoming, with a laugh or a chuckle every now and then. But he was quick to express irritation when asked for his views on sanctions against South Africa, and Botswana's role, if any, in the Organisation of African Unity's policy on "armed struggle" against South Africa.

He dubbed both questions "unfair".

Dr Masire has previously been reported as opposing sanctions because of their effects on Botswana, with its heavy economic dependence on South Africa. Questioned now, all he would say was that if the question had been put before and answered, that should be sufficient. He admitted, however, that Botswana had no contingency plans in the event of sanctions and that it would take "years" to create them.

The chief anxieties in Botswana revolve around economic issues. Despite the advances made since independence it remains a poor country. Two years ago, severe drought forced it to seek international relief aid. It also relies for development, especially of its infrastructure, on help from the Scandinavian countries, America, Britain and Canada.

It gets little from the communist bloc — which makes the presence of a sizeable Russian embassy in Gaborone, said to be staffed by 30 people, more than Britain and America combined, all the stranger.

The signs of poverty are visible: the considerable litter of shacks around Gaborone tell their own story. So do the statistics: although the country is agriculturally based, and cattle-rearing is basic, more than half the national herd is owned by a mere 5% of the households, resulting in large numbers of rural poor. Industrialisation is in its infancy, and studies have shown that only about half the economically active have jobs — and most of them work for only part of the year.

Botswana can, however, look to growing income from its minerals: the diamonds at Orapa, Letlhakane

and J-meng, copper and nickel at Selebi Phikwe, and coal at Morupule.

But there are also problems associated with the mines: the gap in wages between expatriate white miners and the local Batswana, and the gap between the incomes of Batswana on the mines and the rural poor.

It is against this background that President Maseru answered the first question.

**Q. How do you rate your country's achievements since independence?**

**A.** I think we have come a long way since independence. What has to be remembered is that we started virtually from nothing. We had to establish a political system where none existed before. To establish a parliament, and then establish local governments of a democratic nature. And then to develop a country in almost every aspect.

---

---

---

Our development could be said to have been in three related phases. First of all it was that of the institutions — the government and so forth — and also the parastatal organisations which helped us in our interventionist policy. Because we realised from the very outset that there were either areas of development which were really of a public utility nature and therefore would not attract the private investor, or were so urgent that we could not leisurely go along waiting for somebody to come in in his own time to provide the facilities.

Having established these institutions the second thing was the infrastructure. When we took over there were only three miles of tarred road, and we have moved a long way since then. We have tarred roads linking our main population centres. We have the north-south road being tarred from Kazangula to Ramatlaba, and from Francistown to Plumtree and so forth. We have also put in infrastructure of a social nature: 90% of our children of schoolgoing age now have primary school facilities within reach; about 85% of our population is within 15 km of health facilities.

---

---

---

So having developed the infrastructure, now we are concerned about the welfare of our people and their capacity to earn a living. We are concerned with productive employment so the main thrust of National Development 5, which is our current development plan, is really productivity and job creation.

**Q. How would you describe your chief problems at this stage?**

**A.** Our chief problem is really what I have started to describe — taking development into the rural areas, making sure that development is shared by all. We are fortunate in having mines, but these are not providing as many jobs as people outside Botswana think they are.

The other main problem is still infrastructure — the fact that we are still helplessly dependent on our neighbours.

**Q. Your problem of unemployment is very serious, and the other problem areas are some of the labour troubles you've been having on the mines, including the problem of differential pay between expatriate whites and the local people. There is also the apparent unrest among the youth. With the plans you have been outlining, do you see yourself as being within striking distance of meeting these problems?**

**A.** The question is loaded because it talks of unrest among youth and so forth which are aspects of our life which I don't know to exist.

But definitely we are aware that if nothing is done, and done quickly, this may well result in the situation you have described as existing. And therefore we are trying to pre-empt that by acting with as much speed as we can muster to provide these job opportunities.

We are also aware that we are not as welcome in your country as we used to be. Perhaps you feel that you have got all you could from us and now you can dispense with us.

**Q. Have you had any approaches from Pretoria in regard to the constellation of Southern African States that the South African Government has been talking about?**

**A.** No. I think they know our attitude only too well to be able to approach us. I think the constellation of States is really a reaction to our SADIC effort — Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Council — and therefore here again perhaps we have taken a pre-emptive strike. We already feel we are too dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

**Q. How would you describe Botswana's current relations with South Africa?**

**A.** I would say the relationship is purely on an economic basis. We are where we are geographically and we have to deal with South Africa.

Above all we found that during the colonial era our entire infrastructure, such infrastructure as we had, roads and what not, were leading into South Africa and we had no other way out.

**Q. Would you like to see an exchange of ambassadors or diplomatic personnel with South Africa?**

**A.** Oh no. Not at all until the situation has changed in South Africa. I think our ambassadors would for one thing suffer humiliations as some black ambassadors in South Africa have been known to suffer humiliation.

---

---

---

And I think it does cause resentment to South African blacks to see people who are like themselves being treated differently and to wonder why, if the South Africans recognise a black man can be respectable, the South African black should be denied the same respect accorded to the other blacks.

**Q. What about South African visitors to Botswana: do you welcome them?**

**A.** We always hope that they come to take notes and see that people can live together and that people don't necessarily command a certain rating because of their colour. That we here give everybody the respect he deserves on his own performance.

So long as they come here and obey our laws we have nothing to say against them.

**Q. What about Bophuthatswana? Your people have ethnic links with people there ... how do you view the situation?**

**A.** We are opposed to Bantustans. We have nothing to say per se against people in the Bantustans but I think they really are objects of pity.

---

---

---

We don't want to encourage the creation of Bantustans because we feel it is an unfair treatment of the blacks in South Africa that after all the productive areas — agriculturally productive, minerally productive and what not — have been taken by the whites, they should now say to the blacks: we have found these barren areas, now we shall drive you in, herd you into these areas and keep you there.

Those people have no way of showing their resentment because the economic muscle gives the whites the political muscle and the arms muscle to keep them there. But that does not mean because they can be forced into those areas that they accept the situation.

Therefore, because we do not want to recognise what South Africa is doing, we are not prepared to recognise the Bantustans.

**Q. Do you see, historically, a fundamental difference between Botswana as an independent nation, and Bophuthatswana? Or do you see any similarities?**

**A.** Oh no, there are no similarities. Bophuthatswana is part of South Africa. Botswana has never been part of South Africa.

**Q. How much of a problem are refugees to your government?**

**A.** We have had absolutely no problems with refugees. What we have had have been problems with fellow travellers — either people who have run away from South Africa because they are criminals, or people who have come from South Africa because they are BOSS agents, or people who have come to Botswana under the guise of refugees although they are in fact something else. Hitherto we have had no problems with genuine refugees.

But those who prove they are not what we took them to be when they came here — we send them back to where they belong.

**Q. To try to describe the exact policy: refugees come across the border, from South Africa or Namibia, and they either remain here or they go north for military training or education. What is your government's policy in regard to people returning after getting training?**

**A.** No, we don't allow either those who have gone to train for military purposes, or those who have trained and hope to find work in Botswana, because in the first place we have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to allow Botswana to be used as a launching pad against our neighbours.

---

---

---

And two, because we have a localisation problem: that is, an effort to get jobs into the hands of the locals and therefore we want to employ people who can give way to our own people as soon as they are ready to assume responsibilities or to take up jobs. And the problem with our accepting refugees who have been trained elsewhere to come and work in Botswana, is that when our locals become ready to take jobs we will not know what to do with the refugees.

Therefore we have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to have refugees coming back either with the hope of ultimately making an attack on one of our neighbours or to look for work here.

**Q. Namibia: what prospects for a settlement do you see at this stage?**

A. Just before Christmas we were very optimistic because we thought we had reached a stage where Resolution 435 was going to be implemented, and pre-implementation talks were suggested. We wanted the pre-implementation talks to clear the air and give the UN the opportunity to say that once Resolution 435 is implemented, everybody will be treated on an equal basis in Namibia and will be given a fair chance. Unfortunately, this didn't turn out to be what we expected.

Now there are these secretive missions which are being exchanged between South Africa and Washington DC and every time we say something about Washington not being fair because they seem to be introducing new elements into the Namibian agreed solution, they say, no, no, no, we are not going to do anything which is contrary to 435.

At the beginning of the year the Reagan Administration could hide behind saying that they hadn't hatched out a policy on Southern Africa, although even that was a weak argument because in a democratic set-up where a government is changed you can't have those stalemates where people cannot act because they are busy hatching a policy. Because if they offer themselves as an alternative government it must mean that they have got the policy ready to throw into gear once elected.

**Q. Do you blame the Reagan Administration mostly for the hold-up? Or**

**do you find any other culprits also?**

A. I blame the Reagan Administration but certainly the South Africans cannot escape being blamed because it is not as if they have just become difficult because the Reagan Administration has come on the scene. We have known them to have been difficult all along.

**Q. How do you view the policies being followed by the Reagan Administration in Southern Africa, or Africa as a whole?**

A. I blame them for lack of policy because I would say I blame them for encouraging the South Africans to adopt an intransigent attitude. But they deny that they have moved such policy and therefore, as I said earlier, it's a pity that after nine months no clear-cut policy has been pronounced.

=====

Africa does not know where it stands with America.

**Q. Do you think that there is anything in particular which Washington should be doing in regard to apartheid?**

A. Oh yes. There is a lot it could be doing. I am not going to specifically say do this or do that, but I feel they should be seen to be making attempts to let the South Africans do away with apartheid, especially as South Africans count them among their friends and therefore they are the most likely people to influence them if South Africa can be influenced.



BOZANGA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, LABOR

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga, by Lucien Ahonto; in Paris, date not given]

[Text] Cooperation between Paris and Bangui is off to a new start, only two months after the departure of the former French chief of state, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

For Bangui, which believes that while Giscard's France finally obtained the departure of Jean Bedel Bokassa, it has never been truly concerned with rehabilitating the Central African economy, it is necessary to begin on new foundations.

The visit which the Central African prime minister has been making to the French capital since 4 July is naturally a test for the government of Francois Mitterrand, but it is above all a hope for the Central African economy, which, since Bokassa's fall, has been in a more than catastrophic situation. Bangui must find emergency aid in order to get the country out of stagnation.

Bozanga says that he is satisfied with his meetings with the new French authorities, in whom he believes he has found true understanding and a will to get cooperation between the two countries off to a new start.

[Question] It is a generally accepted fact that the economy of the Central African Republic is in a very precarious situation. What is the exact scope of the difficulties in this area?

[Answer] The Central African Republic is above all confronted with economic problems that have given rise to social difficulties. For 14 years, our economy was completely undermined from the inside. We have a foreign debt on the order of 65 billion CFA francs, representing twice the amount of the Central African budget. This situation affects all the companies operating within the national territory, with respect to their funds. This situation also led to a high rate of unemployment. We cannot hide it: We are experiencing a very difficult socioeconomic situation. We need investments; we need new jobs. That is our major concern at the present time.

[Question] Under these conditions, what are your government's priorities?

[Answer] We have drawn up a 2-year economic recovery program covering the 1980-1981 period. But in the difficult world situation we are now seeing, the program has

been completed only 49 percent to date. We must now negotiate with friendly countries in order to receive emergency aid enabling us to carry out a number of mini-projects immediately, projects that would have a major social effect because they would create jobs in the provinces. By so doing, we could keep the people in the villages. The rural exodus actually complicates the situation in Bangui more and more.

For the time being then, we are seeking emergency aid for a short period.

[Question] The new Central African Constitution grants freedom of expression and permits opposition. However, some information leads one to think that the government no longer respects these provisions.

[Answer] That is not completely true. The democratic rule is respected insofar as the constitution now in effect in the Central African Republic is a liberal constitution authorizing the multiparty system and the multi-union system. All associations are authorized, all newspapers arrive here and freedom of assembly is guaranteed. I do not see what more we need in order to apply democracy.

Regarding the opposition parties, they are free. They freely hold their meetings without the regime intervening. They can set up their own press organs. Tracts circulate frequently in Bangui and we have never arrested or imprisoned anyone for distributing such tracts.

All the means of expression guaranteed by the constitution are available to the citizens. Those who want to set up newspapers are free to do so, but the government cannot do it in their place.

[Question] The Central African Government did nevertheless dissolve the General Union of Central African Workers (UGTC) in mid May.

[Answer] Trade union freedom exists, but the dissolution of the UGTC has been misunderstood. The UGTC was the only trade union confederation in the Central African Republic. Now then, the constitution proclaims the multi-union system.

Where is the freedom? Why can the Central Africans not have a range of trade unions instead of being forced always to join the same one and only the UGTC? Why can they not join a union they believe corresponds to their aspirations better, one they deem able to better defend their interests?

We are for the multi-union system. We have asked the UGTC to modify its by-laws, which date from the time of Bokassa. They are by-laws guaranteeing it a trade union monopoly over the entire Central African territory.

We believe that this state of affairs is against the constitution. That is why we dissolved the federation. That is the legal reason causing us to make such a decision.

Another reason also existed: One cannot be both a trade unionist and a politician at the same time. The UGTC was headed by politicians in the opposition who had no other purpose than to start strike movements all day long.

You know as well as I that in an underdeveloped African country, which in addition is among the 37 poorest nations in the world, one cannot build an economy with incessant strikes. These men in the opposition who were on the Central Committee of the UGTC were only seeking, by every possible means, to put a wrench in the spokes, to upset the economy and paralyze the administration.

In the face of such a situation, whether one is liberal or not, one is forced to react and to dissolve an institution that is becoming anticonstitutional and that acts illegally. That is what we did. At the present time, the trade unions are organizing. Two of them have just been created. That is the proof that the dissolution of the UGTC was in the direction of the liberation of the regime, of democratization.

#### Postponing Elections

[Question] But when will the legislative elections be held?

[Answer] The legislative elections were delayed because of the disturbances that followed the proclamation of the results of the presidential elections. One cannot organize elections in a country that is experiencing latent agitation and a troubled situation. It is true that the results of these legislative elections would have been even more contested than those of the presidential elections.

It was in order to avoid a repetition of these incidents that President David Dacko decided to postpone the elections.

Furthermore, the four opposition groups themselves signed a document (which we shall publish if need be) asking the government to put off these elections. In addition, we had to face the problem of drawing up the election lists. It became apparent that the lists for the presidential election were improperly prepared. People voted as many as five times. The elections are very important.

11,464

CSO: 4719/143

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING REGIME NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by J. E. B.: "The Central African Economy Is Still Shaky"]

[Text] Two years after the fall of the former "lord of Berengo," Jean Bedel Bokassa, the Central African economy is still shaky and must be entirely rebuilt.

The inheritance which Bokassa bequeathed to his successors is a heavy one to bear: Marketing and distribution circuits destroyed, enterprises in decay, export products continually declining, and deteriorating administrative and economic structures are the greatest afflictions from which the Central African Republic is now suffering. The nation is now completely dependent on international solidarity, particularly the United Nations. It was for this reason that President Dacko recently met with the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, outside the framework of the Nairobi summit conference, in order to discuss the program of assistance which the United Nations will grant to the Central African Republic in order to rehabilitate its economy. Politically speaking, while tension between the regime and the opposition seems to be dying down, the situation nevertheless remains just as uncertain and any incident, however minimal, could light the fuse. It was in order to provide for all contingencies that the Dacko government decided to renegotiate all its cooperation agreements with the new French authorities. Consequently, for Central African Prime Minister Bozanga, who has been in Paris for several days, it is a matter of defining new bases for cooperation between France and the Central African Republic, cooperation which, under "Giscard's France" and "Bokassa's empire," was mainly the result of personal relations between individuals.

The Central African Republic is trying to find the means to gear up its economy, which totally collapsed with the fall of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa on 20 September 1979, and thereby guarantee the stability of political power. Such stability, hastily linked by some observers to the maintenance of some 1,100 French soldiers on Central African territory, is actually much more dependent on the country's economic development.

Unemployment, the decline of enterprises, the distrust of foreign investors, the corruption of the oligarchies and the lack of means of communication are all factors of political destabilization against which intimidation or the use of armed force can do little. Hemmed in by Chad, the Sudan, Zaire, the Congo and Cameroon, the Central African Republic experienced for 13 years the failures and cruelty of a dictator more concerned about achieving his wildest dreams than about economic



growth. The result: 21 years after the proclamation of independence, the country has, in order to face the future, only an economy ruined by the whims, the small-time administration of Bokassa and the underhanded dealings of a clique of courtisans.

#### Destroyed or Disorganized

At the present time, all the circuits for the marketing and distribution of agricultural resources are practically destroyed or disorganized. Discouraged, the rural sector, which accounts for 90 percent of the total population, produces less and less, especially since the precarious nature of the road system prevents the normal marketing of production.

As a result, cotton and coffee exports, which along with diamonds and wood supply most budget receipts, have dropped 30 to 35 percent in the last 20 years. Only wood exports remain steady. Diamond production has dropped nearly 50 percent since 1960.

In 1980, official sources in Bangui say, export receipts went down 12 percent, although a program of financial recovery under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided for an increase of 14 percent. For their part, imports rose 23 percent (compared with 14 percent according to the IMF).

Consequently, the regular deficit in the balance of payments was 60 percent over estimates. These "deplorable" results are essentially due to a "deterioration of the administrative and economic structures inherited from the old regime."

#### Double Amount of National Budget

In addition, following the fall of Emperor Bokassa, the Central African domestic debt was 55 billion CFA francs (1.1 billion French francs). Two years after the ouster of the former dictator, it is 65 billion CFA francs (1.3 billion French francs), more than double the amount of the national budget.

Classified among the 20 poorest nations in the world, the Central African Republic is now completely dependent on international solidarity. Central African authorities have estimated that the projects that must be carried out over the next 10 years "in order to ensure the relaunching of production of the primary and mining sectors, the rehabilitation and development of the communications infrastructure, continuation of an effort to train and reorganize producers, and finally, the restoration of a commercial structure in the provinces, which has practically disappeared," will cost 400 billion CFA francs.

President David Dacko's regime intends to submit its economic dossiers to Western governments, mainly France, as soon as possible.

However, if "healthy and coherent" cooperation is refused, Bangui will not hesitate to go "elsewhere," including to the Eastern bloc countries, a high Central African official recently told AFP: "You have to understand us. Our economic situation is catastrophic. We have our heads in a vise," he added.



The fact remains that the Central African leaders oppose, in advance, in order to rehabilitate their economy, the adoption of draconian measures such as the elimination of thousands of jobs and the establishment of new taxes which could bring about a rapid deterioration of the social climate.

A few weeks ago, strike movements were observed by merchants, teachers and medical personnel in Bangui. The drop in purchasing power and the inability, for the time being, to control the crisis were the main causes of the discontent.

Short-term prospects are scarcely more encouraging. It will be necessary to have layoffs in private enterprises, in order to release funds, as well as in the government, where the number of employees is very high (23,000) and where salaries alone cost the government 1.7 billion CFA francs a month.

In the coming months, observers in Bangui say, the fate of President Dacko's regime will be decided, for the political stability of the Central African Republic greatly depends on the amount of economic aid it should receive.

#### Encourage Agitation and Uncertainty

Without such aid, which would generate investment and create jobs, Dacko's opposition, which was not asked to join in the government, may have serious arguments for encouraging agitation and uncertainty in the country.

As for the French military contingent in the country, it has less weight in this equation. Moreover -- and this is constantly repeated in Bangui -- the French Army does not have the mission of maintaining order in the Central African Republic. Logically speaking, its presence or its departure should not influence the evolution of the Central African nation as it did in the past. (AFP)

11,464

CSO: 4719/143

## BRIEFS

LABOR PROBLEMS--The precariousness of the Central African economic situation was pointed up, among other things, by the strike that paralyzed the capital, Bangui, in mid May. The strike was called by the General Union of Central African Workers (UGTC), the most powerful trade union federation in the country, in solidarity with the workers of Coca Lu, which belongs to a French expatriate. The UGTC Executive Bureau stated that "for some 9 months, a small group of workers were the victims of threats of dismissal and arbitrary arrests." The strikers were also demanding the release of an employee who had been fired and arrested and the reinstatement of the head of personnel, who had also been dismissed. The strike was largely followed, despite radio and television broadcasting of a government bulletin denouncing the work stoppage in quite strong terms. The bulletin actually responded to an appeal made by the UGTC to workers in the parastate sector to join the movement, thereby bringing about the confrontation with the government. On Friday, 15 May, stores, hospitals, pharmacies, banks and other public establishments remained closed and activity was limited in the streets, where one could see some groups of strikers. As an immediate consequence of the strike, the government pronounced the dissolution of the UGTC, the most powerful trade union federation in the Central African Republic with 15,000 members. The dissolution probably muffled the agitation, but it did not solve the basic problem, which is the economy. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 5] 11,464

CSO: 4719/143

## GOUKOUNI SAID TO HAVE WON VICTORY AT OAU SUMMIT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Lucien Ahonto: "Authorities Deem Libyan Presence Awkward But Necessary"]

[Text] Seven months after the battle of Ndjamea, in which the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] won a victory over Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces], the situation in Chad remains troubling, both politically and economically, despite increased control by the GUNT administration of nearly the entire territory.

Moreover, the president of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei, won a substantial victory at the last OAU summit conference (Nairobi, Kenya, 24-28 June). His African peers openly recognized the legality of his government although legally speaking, it has no longer existed since 6 May. What is more, the OAU accepts the presence of the Libyan troops until the formation of the Chadian National Army. The African nations are also being called upon to contribute to the country's economic development.

For its part, France has just announced its willingness to participate in this development effort. French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson sees the OAU resolution on Chad as a serious basis for settlement.

If King Hassan II of Morocco had not decided, some two weeks after the opening of the 18th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, to go to Nairobi in person to "settle" the matter of the Western Sahara "for good," there can be no doubt that Chad would have occupied quite another place than the one reserved for it by the heads of state and government meeting in the Kenyan capital. But the Moroccan sovereign monopolized the attention of everyone and the conflict in the Western Sahara took precedence over the Chadian question, although the latter was considered to be one of the more important matters on the summit's agenda.

Can one therefore say that Chad was truly the "unwanted party" at this 18th Summit Conference, as some have hinted?

Not completely, especially for the head of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), President Goukouni Oueddei, who said about the resolution on his country that "it is a victory for the people of Chad and their government and unconditional support for the GUNT."

Formulated in three points: withdrawal of "foreign troops," aid to reconstruction and the sending of a neutral African force while awaiting the formation of an

Integrated National Army (ANI), the resolution is nothing more or less than the plan proposed by President Goukouni Oueddei, who feared, in going to Nairobi, that the unconditional backers of the withdrawal of Libyan troops would win out over the moderates, for as far as authorities in Ndjama were concerned, the demand for an outright withdrawal was impossible to formulate inasmuch as the GUNT had "willingly" appealed to Colonel Qadhdhafi to put an end to the civil war.

Consequently, Ndjama considers the OAU resolution on Chad to be a "compromise" between those who wanted to condemn the Libyan interference and those who were demanding that the Libyan presence be officially recognized as a "plus" for that country. The Chadian delegation in Nairobi therefore succeeded in serving as a buffer between the two positions.

The fact that the OAU did not specifically name Libya in its resolution and that it also decided to issue an appeal asking all members of the organization, the United Nations and international organizations to come to the aid of the GUNT to get the administrative apparatus back on its feet and rebuild the country's economy, devastated by war, is undeniably a victory for President Goukouni Oueddei, who increasingly appears to be the only man capable of remedying the situation.

The truth is that beyond the partisan positions of both sides, there is one fact that remains: Would the total withdrawal of Libyan troops, given the current situation, not risk resulting in a resurgence of confrontations between factions? Will the OAU manage to build that famous African force in the two coming months? The proposal was brought up in Lagos in 1979 and in Lome in January 1981, but in the absence of financial means, nothing has ever come of it.

For its part, does Chad, whose coffers are nearly totally empty, have the means to bear the expenses of the ANI, whose establishment could take some time?

All these questions cause one to think that the Libyan presence in Chadian territory may last still longer and that it is even desired by some, although it is officially condemned. For Malagasy Chief of State Didier Ratsiraka, for example, the arrival of an African force is in no way incompatible with this Libyan presence, which is a matter "solely up to the Ndjama government."

Whatever the case, and as emphasized at the beginning of this month by two GUNT ministers in speaking to the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in the Chadian capital, "the ball is now in the African court because we must supply an African force in 2 months" in order to obtain the departure of the Libyans. But it will not be easy and the Chadian delegation in Nairobi is aware of this, stating that "Colonel Qadhdhafi is an awkward partner from whom one cannot easily separate."

And yet, that is what must be done and as soon as possible. It is the only way out of the political and economic ghetto in which the country has lived since the end of the civil war. It is also the only way, as an official source recently informed us in Ndjama, for the Chadians to elect the new president of the Republic of Chad by universal suffrage in a year, once the country's national unity has been assured.

## SURVIVAL OF HISSEIN HABRE'S FORCES IN DOUBT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lucien Ahonto]

[Text] At the end of last month, France announced that it was ready to make its contribution in the humanitarian sector and to participate in the reconstruction of Chad (LE CONTINENT, 8 July).

In a speech given on 13 July on the occasion of his new government's inauguration, President Goukouni Weddeye said that his country would favorably receive the French initiatives and reaffirmed that the reconstruction of Chad depended largely upon the "international community."

President Goukouni Weddeye seems to be strengthening his authority, at a time when defections are increasing in the FAN [Northern Armed Forces].

Abderahman Hamdane has resigned from the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), of which he was the executive secretary up until then, and is making ready to fight Hissein Habre. This latest resignation, coming after those of Hadjero Senoussi, Mustapha Maïtchari and many others is a harsh blow to Habre and casts doubts on the very survival of the FAN at a time when the president of the Transitional National Union Government (JUNT), Goukouni Weddeye, appears to be increasingly the man of the hour.

Will Hamdane rejoin the GUNT or the ranks of the new National Patriotic Movement, which was established a few days ago to put an end to Libyan occupation of Chad? It is still too soon for him to reach a decision. In any event, it is certain that the former executive secretary now represents a formidable adversary for Habre, whom he accuses of "tribalism" and "racism."

What is more, by calling upon FAN combatants to have a dialogue with their "brothers" in other parties for "the unity of Chadians," the end of the fratricidal war and the reconstruction of Chad in peace and freedom," Hamdane seems to be in complete agreement with President Goukouni who, in order to better face up to the situation, on 12 July slightly shuffled the ministerial makeup of his government.

There are no noteworthy changes. The principal southern and northern figures who have led the GUNT since the end of hostilities in December 1980 have retained their



positions. What is involved instead is a "technical adjustment" corresponding to the objectives set by the chief of state, in particular putting the economy of the country back on track. Moreover, the new government, the complete composition of which we will publish in tomorrow's edition, seems subtly balanced from the ethnic standpoint and tends to minimize the role of the political-military parties--one of Chad's greatest maladies--and basically takes into account the "competence" and "experience" of the men.

Goukouni Weddeye has also said that the first initiatives of the new French administration with respect to Africa in general and Chad in particular have been favorably received and that his country is "ready to take its place in this new cooperation effort and to reestablish friendly and full-of-confidence relations with France."

8143

CSO: 4719/185

## NEED FOR ECONOMIC AID STRESSED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by L. A.]

[Text] France is ready to make a humanitarian contribution and participate in the reconstruction of Chad, the French Ministry of Foreign Relations announced at the end of last month, "in order to relieve the difficulties and suffering of the Chadian people." However, officials at the Quai d'Orsay said, "any French action remains linked to the question of the presence of Libyan troops."

While awaiting the materialization of this decision made by the new French government and the appeal issued at the latest summit conference of the OAU for African countries, the United Nations and other international organizations to come to the aid of this country tormented by war, the Chadian people are still forced to live under precarious conditions, seven months after the battle of Ndjamen.

Ndjamen, the capital, is still partially deprived of water and electricity and food supplies remain inadequate. In seven months, the cost of living has more than tripled. A kilogram of meat costs 1,000 CFA francs, compared with 300 francs in December. Naturally, this outrageous cost of living is not exclusive to Chad: Most African countries are experiencing a comparable situation, but it takes on new dimensions here, due to the fact that the people no longer receive wages. In fact, despite the agreement made between Chadian and Libyan authorities stipulating that the Libyans would pay government employees for six months, they have received no salaries since March.

However, the most urgent problem for Chad remains the rehabilitation of the country's economy. Ndjamen estimates that nearly 40 billion CFA francs (800 million French francs) would be needed to do the job, but the government's coffers are totally empty.

Torn by war, Chad is also beset by natural disasters. The drought that has raged in the north since 1971 and the encroachment of the desert continually make cotton crops smaller -- cotton is the country's main resource -- and hurt the production of food crops.

Consequently, the appeal issued at the last OAU summit conference to international communities to come to the aid of Chad is a veritable SOS to ensure the survival of the country's economy, even its very existence.

## FRANCE TO SUPPORT AFRICAN ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 17-18 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by M. Abtout]

[Text] Does the new position of Paris, which was set forth by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on 15 July, mark a change with respect to the position of the previous French government?

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman said, "In the economic and commercial sectors, the French government wishes to have normal economic and commercial relations with Libya; and in all sectors France will carry out contracts which were signed and are in force.

"In the political sector, France is ready to develop normal relations with Libya between sovereign states; however, that cannot be done until the French embassy in Tripoli is renovated, in accordance with the commitments made by Libya." What is more, it is noted that in Paris the French minister of cooperation, Jean-Pierre Cot, who revealed this new position to the head of the Libyan diplomatic mission, Sa'd Afiana, emphasized "the wish of French President Mitterrand that stability in the neighboring states of Libya be preserved." Cot also stressed the need for Libyan troops stationed in Chad to withdraw from that country, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the conferences of Lagos (1979), Lome (January 1981) and Nairobi (June 1981).

From the decision by the Mauroy government to carry out the contracts signed and in force "in all sectors" with Libya, we have the impression above all that this implies the lifting of the suspension which, since the beginning of the year, has been imposed on deliveries of arms shipments to Tripoli. It is a fact that, because of the value of the materials covered, these contracts are very important to both countries. Particularly the contract which deals with the construction of 10 high-speed patrol boats, which were ordered by Tripoli in 1977.

The delivery of these vessels had been suspended by the Barre government in February 1981. At the same time, Paris imposed an embargo on the delivery of arms ordered by the Libyan government from French companies. However, economic and commercial relations between Paris and Tripoli are not limited to the arms sector.

A large number of French companies are participating in equipment operations being carried out in Libya, particularly the operation which concerns the improvement of lands in the country's desert areas.

What is more, the ELF-Aquitaine Company signed an agreement in December 1980 which grants it exploration areas in Libya. When Libyan troops allowed Goukouni Weddeye to win the fight for Ndjamena, this contract triggered the anger of all sectors which deplored the fact that Paris had not intervened on the side of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North. In the face of this outcry, President Giscard d'Estaing suspended the contract and forbade the nationalized company from carrying out oil exploration in that country.

It is certain that, at the present point in time, Paris has everything to gain by clearing up the past, since the Libyan government that has been indicted by the United States, which is not concealing its determination to combat it, will certainly be forced to increasingly turn to continental Europe for its purchases of capital goods and military equipment. Provided, obviously, that political relations are normalized.

Because of the intervention and then the presence of Libyan troops in Chad, political contingencies have taken precedence over commercial considerations. This was noted particularly when the previous government forbade ELF-Aquitaine to accept Libyan proposals for an exploration permit.

What is more, it is in the political sector that the change in the French position is most significant. The spokesman for the French Ministry of Cooperation stressed the need for withdrawal of Libyan troops stationed in Chad "as soon as Chadian authorities ask them to do so." He also emphasized the fact that the reestablishment of normal relations with Tripoli cannot take place so long as Qadhdhafi has not "concretely manifeste" his desire to undertake a peace process in Chad."

Breaking away from the attitude taken by the Giscard d'Estaing administration, based on the desire to make Tripoli have second thoughts through threats, the socialist administration proposes rather to encourage Colonel Qadhdhafi's government to withdraw its forces from Chad and to join in the search for an overall solution to the Chadian situation through a system of give-and-take. Combined with the previous statements by French ministers according to which Paris was ready to contribute financially to the reconstruction of Chad, the decision to clear up the past seems to confirm the fact that Paris has decided to support African efforts to settle the Chadian conflict.

8143

CSO: 4719/185

## BRIEFS

ANTI-LIBYAN MOVEMENT--Ndjamena--One more movement has been created in Chad! The latest addition is called the National Patriotic Movement (MPN). It was set up by officers in the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) and high-level government employees to shake off "the Libyan yoke" and wage a resistance struggle, as "some of the sons of Chad are already doing." In a bulletin that reached Paris on 7 July, Doungous Kimto, senior administrative officer of the Quartermaster General's staff and former director of the administrative departments of the FAT and the Chadian Security Forces, states that he has been appointed as secretary general of the movement and notes that the MPN "is not and does not intend to be the 13th faction opposing the other 12 already in existence. The MPN simply aims to be a structure to create awareness among and take in all Chadian patriots from the south, the central region, the north, east and west, who no longer want to put up with the Libyan yoke and who wish to wage a national resistance struggle," he says. Speaking to the international community, the MPN communique denies that the so-called Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Oueddei enjoys any legal status and denounces the establishment of the integrated army, which in its opinion will enable the Libyans to "infiltrate the Chadian National Army in order to take better control of prefectures in the south when the time comes." The Chadian situation is thus further complicated at a time when a few signs of detente seemed to point to future normalization. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

AFRICA AVOIDS CHADIAN RESPONSIBILITIES--The meeting in Nairobi of African chiefs of state violently opposed to the Libyan military presence in Chad and those not overly bothered by that presence ended in a draw. The 18th Summit Conference did not condemn Tripoli, but it did not give it a stamp of approval either, inasmuch as it resolved to set up an African force that will take over for a Libyan expeditionary corps that has been strangely passive in the face of concentrations of Hissein Habre's armed forces. Is this cause for rejoicing? It certainly would be if it were universally proven that virtue is always found in the happy medium. Since this is not the case, one must yield to the evidence: The African community has once again ducked its responsibilities with regard to one of its poorest members. This is all the harder to understand because for once, the African chiefs of state theoretically had means of exerting irresistible pressure on Tripoli. For example, nothing would have been easier than to link the fulfillment of the Libyan ambition to host the next summit conference to a withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. The fact that the chiefs of state of our continent did not do so leads one to wonder whether they are truly aware of what is at stake in this immense territory in the heart of the eastern-central region of Africa. One may also wonder whether they are aware of one fact that should be strikingly obvious: A long-term settlement in Chad can be easily found. It is simply a matter of providing Chad with the financial and human means of doing without the cumbersome, but today necessary, Libyan presence. In other words, rather than crying wolf, aid and assistance must be given. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 1] 11,464



## BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Brazzaville--Upon his return from Nairobi, where he participated in the 18th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Congolese Chief of State Denis Sassou Nguesso held a press conference on 7 July in Brazzaville, at which he reaffirmed his country's positions on the main African questions and the international situation. The Western Sahara: "The Congo has recognized the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] and its wish is to see the sovereignty of that part of the African Continent soon respected by everyone." The Congolese chief of state's view seems to be somewhat softer than that affirmed at the 18th Summit Conference of the OAU, which backed the idea of the organization of a referendum on the Western Sahara, proposed by Morocco (LE CONTINENT, 26-27 and 30 June). Namibia: "The Namibian people's right to independence must not only be reaffirmed, but guaranteed by more concrete and firm support and commitment on the part of independent African nations." Chad: The Congolese chief of state expressed satisfaction that "the Chadian people are once again finding the road to peace" and said that Africa and the other countries should aid in that nation's reconstruction. When questioned about the French political situation, Col Sassou Nguesso said that "mankind has just seen a historic feat" and that "the large victory of the French left (...) bears witness to the will of the French people to decisively embark upon the construction of a more just and more humane society." He added that President Francois Mitterrand's coming to power should improve existing relations between France and the Congo. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/143

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION REACHES MALABO

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Madrid--For the first time since the assumption of power by President Obiang Nguema in 1979, a Spanish parliamentary delegation arrived in Malabo on 12 July. Headed by Centrist Deputy Ignacio Camunas, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Parliament, the delegation will visit the country for 3 days.

The delegation's mission is to make an on-site determination of the country's situation and the effects of Spanish aid, before Parliament's discussion of a cooperation agreement between the two countries. This agreement should "open a more stable stage of cooperation for the future," the chief of the delegation said, following the stage of "emergency aid," which was granted to Guinea by Spain 2 years ago. It is true that Equatorial Guinea greatly needs this cooperation to attempt to get out of the economic stagnation which has confronted the country for several years. In fact, exports of cacao, the country's principal resource, along with wood, have fallen from 40,000 tons at the time of independence, in 1968, to 8,000 tons at present. What is more, all of the networks for the commercialization and distribution of agricultural products installed by the Spanish have progressively deteriorated. Some of them completely disappeared during the last years of former dictator Macias Nguema's regime.

In the political sector, this visit could somewhat improve relations between the two countries, which for the moment are delicate. In fact, a few days ago the ambassador of Equatorial Guinea in Spain, Alejandro Evuna, was recalled to Malabo, following the scandal caused by hashish trafficking in which his wife was involved (LE CONTINENT, 29 June).

The new ambassador appointed by Malabo, Felipe Ondo Nguema, is awaiting the approval of the Madrid government.

8143

CSO: 4719/185

DEATH TOLL COULD EXCEED 200; HOSTAGES STILL HELD

AB050831 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Report by Kader Diop]

[Text] Banjul, 5 Aug (AFP)--The number of people killed here since last Thursday's attempted coup could be more than 200, according to the latest estimates.

On Saturday at least 87 bodies were found buried in a mass grave, and yesterday eyewitnesses said they had seen bulldozers pushing other corpses towards the sea. Most of the dead are thought to have been killed during a wave of looting from Thursday to Saturday.

Limited gunfire is still being heard here as Senegalese troops and Gambian police continue to search for rebels. They are using submachine guns to try to dislodge fugitives from houses where they have sought refuge.

When that does not work, they turn to mortars as a measure of intimidation to persuade the residents of a given quarter to make the rebels emerge.

The rebels of the paramilitary field force who found themselves hemmed in the city centre by the Senegalese are reckoned to have changed in advance their navy blue uniforms for civilian clothing in order to mingle more effectively--and less conspicuously--with the townspeople.

It is estimated that about four-fifths of the members of the field force were involved in the attempted coup, willingly or otherwise. The force had around 500 men, all of them operational.

The remainder sided with the police, who were not associated with preparations for the putsch and remained loyal to the government of President Dawda Jawara.

The centre of the capital is still not completely safe. There are constant identity checks. Suspects are still being rounded up, to be interrogated jointly by the Senegalese army and the local police.

Armoured cars are in position at State House, where Sir Dawda returned on Tuesday, and at the Senegalese Embassy, where he lodged after reaching Banjul on Sunday.

A crisis headquarters has been set up in the embassy to tackle the problem of the 29 hostages still held by the last band of rebels holed up at Bakau on the city outskirts, in the field forces camp. The hostages include 18 children and one of Sir Dawda's two wives, Lady Jilel.

One consequence of the still abnormal situation has been a brisk trade in lucky charms, known here as toul, which are supposed to confer invulnerability. The vendors claim they afford protection against bullets--and all the Gambian policemen are wearing the talismans under their uniforms.

Many shops remain closed, waiting for calm to be fully restored. Many Indian traders have gathered in a hotel to wait for better days.

But some stores have reopened their doors, following the restoration of electricity on Monday evening. Bread is being baked again, and rice from depots elsewhere in the country has been delivered to the grain merchants.

There is still no meat or fish, and there are long queues at the vegetable market.

This shopping for food, despite the constantly stormy weather, is giving the city back something of its normal lively aspect, as the populace emerges bit by bit from the past week of fear.

CSO: 4700/283

COLUMNIST SAYS OAU SUMMITS SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON AFRICAN ISSUES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Commentary by Ben Mensah]

[Excerpts] Apartheid certainly is abominable but I dare say that it has its positive side too.

That is if you cherish the existence of the Organisation of African Unity, for whatever reasons, then it is the hatred for practice of apartheid in South Africa which has sustained the cohesiveness of the continental body till today.

In Nairobi, at the 18th Ordinary Summit of the OAU and other previous summits it was the apartheid policies in Azania and Namibia which electrified all the African leaders into a unanimous decision attacking South Africa and her imperialist collaborators, particularly the Reagan administration.

This suggestion by no means discards African leaders' give-and-take attitudes to crucial issues which have also helped to sustain the tenuous unity among them.

No doubt the OAU has chalked major successes since its inception in 1963 and though the dream of one United States of Africa is still far away the Nairobi Summit was yet another great step towards the noble goal.

But one may be tempted to question the methods being adopted by African leaders to reach that noble goal sooner than later.

At the Nairobi conference the agenda was crowded with a long list of issues, most of them controversial and yet the council of Ministers was expected to exhaust all within a week.

Time factor aside, was the conference really concerned with true African problems? Why were they obsessed with Arab/Israeli problems?

Libya which was responsible for this deviationary strategy argued that African Arab States constitute two-thirds of the Arab League which is at war with Israel.

But as queried by the Standard newspaper of Nairobi how does the recognition or non-recognition of Jerusalem really concern the gross National Product of Africa or her scientific advancement?



To the paper and indeed some of us it is hard to imagine how a definition of territorial boundaries between Jews and Arabs in Palestine can contribute to the production of corn in sub Saharan Africa, eliminate malaria and rodents, or even prevent the creeping of the Sahara to the Tropic of Capricorn.

And so why was such a crucial conference bogged down with numerous resolutions condemning Israel when time was never on their side.

This view is not to suggest that Israel should not be condemned when it commits aggression.

The heavy schedule including resolutions on Middle East could not be tackled exhaustively. The meeting scheduled to close on Saturday dragged on till 4 a.m. on Sunday with not less than half the Heads of State having left Nairobi for their respective countries.

Was it any wonder Libya's application was endorsed by the weary looking leaders when opposition to it was quite formidable.

I personally do not oppose Libya for what the Americans call her support for international terrorism.

Do the Libyan's not refer to freedom fighters being labelled terrorists by the Americans?

To them if it is their support for men like Mugabe, Samora Machel who are now honourable leaders then they are proud to be labelled terrorists by the Americans.

In Nairobi the Libyans revealed that they advanced \$75 million annually to Mugabe to liberate Zimbabwe and challenged any other African State which paid more to say so.

Libya therefore cautioned other African states not to be deceived by sham American propaganda to call them terrorists.

President Limann is opposed to Libya hosting the Summit on the grounds that Col. Gaddafi's policies contravene the Charter of the OAU and more importantly does not attend OAU meetings.

This may sound plausible but what about the fact that no other country was prepared to host it. Will Ghana be prepared to host it if Libya withdraws her application? And if so why didn't we stake our application in Nairobi?

Future summits should deal with specific topics and if there are too many of them to be placed on the same agenda then the Heads of State should meet more often and concentrate more on economic issues.

Otherwise when Namibia and Azania are liberated the OAU may be groping for topics which will bind them together.

CSO: 4700/273

## JUNE 4 LEADER: REVOLUTIONARY 'PARTICIPANTS' CAUSE CONFUSION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Geoffrey Barber]

[Excerpt]

**A** REQUEST has been made to the appropriate agencies to take steps to stop people from using the June 4 uprising for provocative political propaganda and for commercial purposes, especially "by those who have no idea where June 4 came from and yet descended on the AFRC by invitation only to create confusion for the true objectives of the uprising".

Major Boakye Djan (rtd), who said he was speaking on behalf of a group of the erstwhile members of the AFRC now outside the country, made the call at a crowded press conference in Accra yesterday.

In his view, the ban would facilitate the work of an AFRC Review Unit just set up to write a report on the activities of the council.

Major Boakye Djan disclosed that besides himself

and Captain Baah Acheamfour (rtd) a member of the erstwhile council, "there is nobody in the country who knew where June 4 came from".

On the uprising itself, Maj Boakye Djan said it was inevitable, and nobody was going to stop it but when it did happen and "we wanted to carry it out, certain tendencies moved in and made it look something else".

**WARNING**

"We are, therefore, issuing a warning to those people who claim to know more than we do — and we know them by faces and names — that we have decided to come and streamline the affairs of the AFRC and they should not attempt to put themselves in our way", the AFRC spokesman said.

Maj. Boakye Djan said some leaders of the uprising were prepared to face

the consequences of the events of June 4 before and after if need be.

He said some people thought that since the uprising was carried out by a section of the ranks, the junior officers involved who were now out of the country were going to use the news media to explain that they were not actually involved but were only carrying out instructions.

He pointed out that leadership implied exercising powers with responsibility and anybody who tries to shift responsibility after power had been taken away from him is just playing mean.

Major Boakye Djan declared, "we shall, under no circumstances, renege on our responsibilities to the junior officers and the ranks still in the service on whose behalf we conducted ourselves".

CSO: 4700/271

## INVESTMENT BILL'S TRAINING, SETTLEMENT PROVISIONS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by J. Arhinful-Mensah and Nana Yaa Omane]

[Excerpt] Investors who will be granted licence to operate in the country will be required to institute training schemes to enable Ghanaians to acquire administrative, technical, managerial and other skills in the conduct of the enterprises in which they will be engaged.

The clause which gives effect to this was approved yesterday by Parliament at the Consideration Stage of the Investment Code Bill.

This is in line with one of the objectives of the bill: to ensure free flow of technology into the country.

It also enjoins prospective investors to provide adequate facilities for the benefit and welfare of their employees.

### Provisions

Another major clause which received approval was a new one introduced as a substitute for Clause 21 setting out procedure for settlement of dispute.

Piloting the new clause through, Mr J. N. A. Hyde chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that it was to offer protection and greater room for investors to seek settlement in cases of dispute.

According to the clause, "where any dispute arises between any non-Ghanaian investor and the government in respect of any approved investment, the government shall take all necessary steps to ensure amicable settlement of the dispute."

Where that fails, the laid down procedure for conciliation or arbitration from the local to the international level should be resorted to.

CSO: 4700/271

TRIAL CENSUS TO BE FOLLOWED BY 1982 CENSUS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Excerpts] A trial population census is to take place in selected areas of the country from the middle of next month to September 6.

It is meant to provide answers to the problems that are likely to be encountered in the main census which starts throughout the country next March. The last census took place in 1970.

The Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr I. K. Katseriku, announced this when he opened a one-week training course for more than 100 regional Census Assistants and Census District Officers in Accra yesterday.

Mr Katseriku said the main objectives of the 1982 population census were among other things:

--to up-date the data collected twelve years ago on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population so as to make it possible for planners and research workers to study important trends in the size, structure and spatial distribution of the population and to be able to calculate certain vital rates;

--to collect additional data which were not collected in 1970 but which are now considered necessary for planning and for administrative purposes.

--to help train statistical personnel who are indispensable for the smooth running of the machinery of government in a modern stage.

The Deputy Minister remarked that lack of recognition of population trends as an essential factor in development planning had been one of the problems that had plagued the country for sometime now.

CSO: 4700/273

INCREASED COOPERATION, TRADE WITH BRAZIL PLANNED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Jul 81 p 16

[Text] Brasilia, July 15--Brazil and Ghana agreed here yesterday to set up joint agricultural and industrial projects, on the second day of an official visit by Ghanaian Vice-President J.W.S. De Graft Johnson.

Ghana will buy all the equipment and expertise for the projects, which will include a soya plantation and processing complex, a caustic soda plant, the import of tractors and other machinery to help grow maize, as well as plans for streamlining cattle and fish production, and for a lock-making factory.

Brazil, which last year granted Ghana 15 million dollars' worth of credits, will consider whether to finance the projects.

Ghana also agreed to switch to Brazil for some of its future imports of sugar, canned and frozen meat, cotton and yarn, rice, maize, vegetable oil, fertiliser, household appliances and motor vehicles.

Brazilian exports to Ghana totalled around one million dollars last year, while Brazil took some three million dollars' worth of Ghanaian products, nearly all of it alumina.

At a news conference, Mr De Graft Johnson said Brazil and Ghana stood together on the issue of the new International Cocoa Agreement between producers and consumers, which Ivory Coast and the United States are refusing to sign. He said he was confident Ivory Coast would sign.

CSO: 4700/271



## AUTHOR REPORTS IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO CUBA

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Ekow Essuman]

[Excerpts]

**M**Y SECOND DAY IN LONDON GAVE NO CHEER TO MY HEART AS THERE WAS STILL NO NEWS ABOUT MY MISSING LUGGAGE.

IT WAS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY AND THE BEST I COULD DO, WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CLOTHING, WAS TO REMAIN IN MY BORROWED PYJAMAS AND WATCH THE TELLY ALL DAY.

There were some familiar programmes and a two-hour boring film as tail-piece, which served as an invitation to sleep.

Unfortunately, however, Mr Sleep was nowhere to be found as I lay in bed, and mentally pieced up my experiences in Cuba.

Topping the list was the May Day parade.

As a habit, I hate watching parades of all kinds which run into more than an hour.

They bore me to the marrow.

But here was I watching a parade lasting more than four hours and having no feeling of a bore.

Imagine a 100-metre wide river of human beings, just flowing for more than four hours, with placards, bunting and guns, bubbling.

The aged, the youth and children were all there, singing and chanting revolutionary songs and shouting slogans.

On the dais were Fidel Castro, himself, his brother Raul and leaders of the workers' movement.

## COMMENTARY

The long and short of it is that it was a parade with a difference. . . . with the Cubans doing their own thing.

Any person who believes that the Cuban revolution is a failure must be deceiving himself. And any one who swallows the propaganda bait that Fidel does not enjoy the confidence of his people must be joking.

Of course, in any system like the Cubans', it is quite possible that the hitherto privileged persons and their descendants, confidence tricksters, prostitutes and the lazy ones will like to opt out, if given the opportunity.

The interesting thing, however, is that those who recently opted out are yet to find the lost Paradise.

## PROGRESS

A period of three years in the annals of a country's history is quite insignificant.

But the progress made in Havana alone by way of development, quite impressed me.

The revolution is on!

The parade was quite a memorable climax to my visit, which took me also to another Cuban island—The Island of Youth.

When one talks about the gains of a revolution, it is such practical projects which bring a meaningful change to the lives of a people, like what Cuba presents to the visitors to the Island of Youth, that should matter.

Known in days before the revolution as the Isle of Pines, it was a haven for prostitutes, gangsters, smugglers, and rich millionaires from a neighbouring country.

In short, it was an enclosure for vices.

Now, as part of the revolutionary programme, the island is being turned into a productive centre to make positive contributions to the country's economy.

Young school leavers are gradually building an industrial city depending mainly on raw materials available.

' There is also a fishing industry, which has quite an impressive record to present. Lobster processing, canning and others.

There were quite a number of schools, recreation centres, modern flats for the young workers and everything that goes to make life worth living.

But there were no loafers or idlers. They all mean business.

The Alamar Housing Project is the name. It was started in 1960. They call it micro-brigades — a system whereby workers from various factories are recruited to build flats for both themselves and their colleagues in their respective establishments.

For example, the micro-brigade of the Ministry of

Health will be responsible for the provision of houses for all workers of the Ministry.

Apart from that, every amenity that goes to make a housing estate is provided.

Besides, there are other small factories, such as a garment factory, which serve as easy choice of work for the family woman.

Already, there are 47,000 people comfortably re-settled in this housing estate alone.

And what was their secret?

Pre-fab and the ordinary burnt bricks — I think both of them are available in Ghana too.

We have no money. The Cubans cannot claim to be rich either. The difference, however, is obvious.

CSO: 4700/271

## BRIEFS

FRG ROAD CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT--The Government yesterday signed an agreement with a West German Company, Messrs Allegemeine Bau Union (ABU), for the construction of the 80-kilometre Axim-Mpataba road in the Western Region. The two-lane road estimated at C134.4 million forms part of the Trans-West African Coastal Highway System that stretches from Lagos in the East to Noakchott in the West. The project is being financed by the European Economic Community, the African Development Bank and the Nigerian Trust Fund. It is to be completed in 39 months. The Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr E. L. Nyakotey, and the Chief Executive of the Ghana Highway Authority (GHA), Mr B. T. K. Adadevoh, signed for the Government. Dr Hanns-Heinz A. Mattar, Managing Director of the ABU and his General Manager, Mr Karster Fuhrhop, signed for their company. In a speech, the Minister of Works and Housing, Col. David Zanlerigu, stated that "the economic importance of the road is not only realized by Ghana but also the entire Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Commission for Africa." He noted that the country would benefit from the stretch linking the Ivory Coast through the just completed international Tano bridge at Elubo. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Jul 81 p 1]

PRICE RISE DENIED--The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has announced that the Government has not increased the price of cement, rice, sugar and flour. A statement issued in Accra yesterday, by the Ministry explained that the increase announced in the recent budget proposals only referred to flours, meal and flakes of potato. Reacting to an editorial in an Accra weekly, that prices of the commodities had been increased, the Ministry explained that the increases would affect the prices of powdered potato in the form of flour, and not wheat flour used for baking bread, cake and other domestic food items. It further explained that the budget imposed levies on glucose and other industrial sugars and not the ordinary sugar used at home. The statement emphasized that the tariff or duty on rice, sugar, wheat flour and domestic sugar which existed before the introduction of the 1981-82 budget proposal remained unchanged. It is, therefore, illegal for anyone to impose any increases on these items, the statement added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/271

## KENYA

### BRIEFS

SPANISH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Nairobi, July 8--The Kenyan and Spanish Governments are to cooperate in various fields, following a technical and scientific agreement signed here today between the two countries involving a total of 14 Kenyan ministries. The official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said here that under the agreement Spanish experts are expected to visit Kenya in the near future to identify projects which Spain could start or assist in specific areas. Director-General of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Jose-Luis Pardos signed for his country and A. S. Amisi, Director of External Aid in the Vice-President's Office and Ministry of Finance, signed for Kenya. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2809, 10 Jul 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/290

DETAILS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 17 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] In a Cabinet reshuffle announced today, two Cabinet Ministers and a Minister of State have been replaced. Several Ministers have also changed portfolios.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is Mr. Mooki Vitus Molapo. His predecessor, Mr. C. D. Molapo, becomes Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. K.T.J. Rakhetia is the new Minister of Finance while Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana becomes Minister to the Prime Minister responsible for Planning and Economic Affairs; Morena Patrick Mota relinquishes his office as Minister to the Prime Minister.

The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Morena Matete Majara has been appointed new Minister of Water, Energy and Mining. He replaces Mr. Charles Dabende Mofell.

The Registrar of the National University of Lesotho, Mr. Bishop Augustin Tlelase, is the new Minister of Education, Sports and Culture. Dr. Kenneth Thulo Maphathe becomes Minister of Transport and Communications. Mr. Peete N. Peete has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Marketing.

Mr. John Calvin Masithela, member of the National Assembly, has been appointed new Minister of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Lekhooana Jonathan, another member of the National Assembly, replaces Mr. Khaketla Khaketla as Minister of State. The outgoing Ministers will remain members of the National Assembly.

The rest of the Lesotho Cabinet stands as before. The new Ministers will be sworn in at the Royal Palace on the 4th of next month. The rest of this month will be a handing over period where there have been changes.

CSO: 4700/298



## MALI

### BRIEFS

LIBYAN, CHINESE AGREEMENTS--Bamako, July 18--The Malian Government has ratified loan and trade agreements with Libya that were initialed seven months ago, at the same time Libyan troops were getting a foothold in Chad. A Cabinet meeting on Wednesday approved the accords, signed December 11 and 12 in this Malian capital by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and Mohamed Mahmoud Al-Hidjazi, a Libyan official. The Malian and Libyan officials, who led delegations to the first meeting of their countries' Joint Commission, also signed an agreement on employment of laborers, the charter of a joint Libyan-Malian bank for foreign trade and development, an amendment to the agreement creating a joint livestock development enterprise and a cultural exchange program for 1981-82. In another development, Mali renewed its medical cooperation protocol with China. Teams of Chinese doctors have worked for several years at hospitals in Kati near Bamako, in Markala on the Niger River and in Sikasso near the border with the Niger Republic. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/289

NEW NATIONAL PARTY HEAD SAYS NO TO 'ONE MAN, ONE VOTE'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday evening Kosie Pretorius, new party leader, said that the National Party of SWA should once more accept a friendly hand from the South African government, but only as equals and on condition that they both join hands to the end. At yesterday evening's party congress A.H. du Plessis unexpectedly announced his retirement and Kosie Pretorius became his successor.

In his first public address after being chosen to succeed Du Plessis, Pretorius said that an "unfortunate alienation" had arisen between the National Party (NP) of SWA and the South African government after certain guarantees had been given but then SWA had been pointed in a certain direction at the same time.

Party members felt they had been left in the lurch. Pretorius believes this misunderstanding should now at last be cleared up.

Not Ready

Pretorius said talks with South Africa and with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) give the appearance that there are two views that are in tension with one another. On the one side are those who emphasize that it is necessary to win the support of SWA's brown and black populations. On the other side is the NP's position that black and brown support will be of no use if SWA's whites are overlooked.

Pretorius asserted that the NP is not at all ready to accept a one-man, one-vote system as a solution for SWA.

Nor is the party ready to make any compromises on the principle of racial differences.

Racial differences are not simply a reality in SWA, they constitute a God-given principle and must be upheld.

In his opening address at the congress Du Plessis stated that there are "more reasons than you are aware of for my retirement." This may have been an allusion to his feeble health. Du Plessis was formerly a member of the South African cabinet. He said he is also retiring as chairman of the executive committee of the white legislative assembly.

CSO: 4701/17

## NAMIBIA

### SIGNIFICANCE OF MUDGE, KALANGULA VISIT TO U.S. IS DETAILED

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 13 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Bearers of a Message"]

[Text] The visit to the United States by the chairman of the council of ministers and by the president of the DTA is not only of specific interest in light of current developments surrounding the South-West Africa issue. It is rather of interest to all.

In the meantime SWA's enemies are busy overseas. It might be said that they are on the scene day after day.

Our own leaders are far removed from the same setting. They are busy running the country. They haven't the time to be there everytime some commotion arises overseas.

They realize full well where their primary task lies. Not outside of SWA, but inside SWA. Not on foreign soil, but on home territory. Not among foreigners, but among their own people.

It is comforting to know that our central government has an extension of itself overseas in the form of consultant groups. It is also comforting to know that we do have special relations with various influential political groups in the free world.

Connections of this sort are extremely important in our present situation. But what is more, when the country gets its independence some day such relations will be the basis on which SWA/Namibia will build its international relations.

All the same, these praiseworthy connections and relations alone are not enough.

There are two reasons why as frequent an overseas presence as possible on the part of our leaders is of supreme importance.

First, so as to expound our interests clearly and from their own position of authority. No one can do this better than the leaders themselves.

Second, so as to demonstrate unequivocally who is really in charge in SWA. Not Sam Nujoma who is somewhere in Luanda among begged and borrowed resources. But SWA's authentic people's government, the one elected of the people, by the people, for the people.

What is of significance in this respect is that the government of SWA, unlike any other transitional government in the history of Africa, is the legitimate representative of the people of this country.

Never before has there been a freedom movement like the DTA on this continent. The real tragedy is that Africa has to undergo so much suffering before a nation emerges in which people of all types and languages can merge and work out an arrangement satisfactory to all.

Few indeed are the exceptions. It is our objective to make SWA just such an exception. It is possible that a fifth of the population, for one or another reason, may not support the major movement for unity.

But that is normal. We well realize that there will be hotheads who feel that things aren't progressing fast enough. We also can understand that there will be others who feel that all is lost because we've gotten off the beaten track and are now traversing fresh terrain.

As far as other countries go, the important thing is that SWA's leaders are themselves showing how easily persons of different colors, languages and cultures who are in authority serve a common cause on a basis of full equality and in perfect harmony.

Actually, this message has not been beamed abroad sufficiently.

When Mudge and Kalangula make their appearance in the United States they will symbolize a sort of unity it is hard to find in the world. They symbolize a unity between Africa and the West. They symbolize a unity between black and white. They symbolize the warmest conceivable encounter between races, languages, cultures and peoples.

What is more, they symbolize these things fearlessly. For they trust not fear one another.

Such are the reasons why it is important for our leaders to parade across the international stage as often as possible.

SWA's problems may be solved one of these days. But the world's won't be. And we, despite our crisis situation, have such a beautiful message for them.

CSO: 4701/16

## REUNION

### BRIEFS

VERGES BIG ELECTION LOSER--Receiving a majority of the votes on the first ballot, the left suffered a setback on the Island of Reunion on the second ballot of the legislative elections: Two of the outgoing deputies of the UDF-RPR [French Democratic Union-Rally for the Republic] coalition: Michel Debre and Jean Fontaine, were in fact reelected with a smaller majority, while the third seat went to socialist Wilfrid Berthile. The UDF-RPR candidates totaled 82,600 votes and those of the left 75,200. The big loser in the election is Paul Verges, leader of the Reunion Communist Party, who made the runoff on the first ballot but who went down by some 570 votes on the second, losing to Jean Fontaine yesterday. It would appear that in his case, the transfer of the votes of the left did not take full effect and that the socialist voters preferred Fontaine, who had 50.45 percent of the votes, compared with 49.55 percent for Verges. Michel Debre, the island's deputy for many years, was reelected with a comfortable majority: 59.1 percent of the votes over his communist adversary, Bruny Payet. In the last district, socialist Wilfrid Bertile beat Dr Pihouee, 54.7 percent to 45.3 percent. The rate of participation in Reunion's elections was 68 percent, 7 percent better than on the first ballot. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Jun 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/155



PDS CHIEF CLAIMS PS IS MINORITY PARTY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 12

[Article by I. Signate]

[Text] Abdoulaye Wade is here again. Without really ever having disappeared from the political scene, the man and the party he leads, the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], had for several months exhibited a certain amount of discretion. His last press conference was held on 9 January 1981; i.e., the day after President Abdou Diouf's inauguration.

"We had voluntarily chosen the period of confusion to suspend our activities and allow our adversary to operate, convinced that with the return of calm things would settle down..." the PDS leader explained during his preliminary statement at the press conference which he held in Dakar on 14 July.

In fact, there is no doubt that the PDS strategy was fundamentally shattered by the impromptu departure of President Senghor, under conditions that Wade and his political friends had not envisaged. This caused a crisis of conscience and an undeniable period of indecision characterized by a wave of resignations\* which will not, however, go so far as the dismantling that some individuals have forecast. Is the PDS in good health, according to Wade? Apparently. At least it has a point in its favor of having a more or less significant implantation in all the regions of Senegal. And that is nothing to be sneezed at. The new political parties which were established because of the prevailing political pluralism will soon experience its harsh reality.

The newly recognized Democratic National Rally [RND] of Prof Sheikh Auba Diop appears to be the opposition party with the most chance of carving out a place in the sun for itself. At whose expense? That is the question. In any case, according to Wade, it is wrong to pretend that the PDS alone will be affected by an eventual RND penetration. That is probably the truth of the matter, so long as logic

---

\*Papa Demba Diallo, PDS deputy who has just joined the Democratic Popular Movement (MPD) of Mamadou Dia had announced that he was rejoining this party with 30 persons. Some of these persons made a formal and public denial of the deputy's statements during Wade's press conference.

dictates that the RND recruit principally among potential or declared opponents, who generally are not in the PS [Socialist Party].

In any event, one thing is certain: the fight to be the number one current opposition party will indeed take place, sanctioned by the 1983 election, which, of course, does not rule the strategy of a coordination of the opposition's efforts within context of one front.

The idea still remains on the agenda, although no substantial progress has been made. Wade has said that he would claim no leadership within the opposition, while remaining open to all the parties of the union. With respect to "the present stage of democracy in Senegal," Wade said, "The proliferation of parties is the best proof that the PS is a minority party in this country."

8143

CSO: 4719/185

## SENEGAL

### RESULTS OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL MISSION TO GIVE FOOD AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-19 Jul 81 p .

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Text] The international mission made up of representatives of countries providing food aid to Senegal held an exchange-of-views meeting yesterday at the UNDP with Senegalese authorities, notably the Commissariat for Food Aid, the Directorate of Health and Animal Products and the General Directorate of Agricultural Production in the Ministry of Rural Development.

During this meeting, the participants took stock of the food aid situation for the year 1980-1981 as of 16 July, reviewed the broad guidelines of operation "Save the Cattle," which, in the past had aroused much reticence on the part of donor countries and organizations, examined the current agricultural season, particularly the delivery of the means of production and analyzed the progress of the current rainy season, with account taken of the rainfall received up to now.

It will be remembered that the total of the variably affected disaster-stricken rural populations is 4,080,646 persons, according to censuses taken by the territorial and local administrations, which equals 138,000 tons of emergency food aid that the Commissariat for Food Aid must find in collaboration with the international community. And, taking account of the eating habits of these populations, at least 25 percent of this aid should consist of rice; i.e., 34,500 tons. That at least is what emerges from the recommendations of the FAO-WFP multidonar mission. Most of these products were to have been distributed free of charge, with the rest sold on the local market. The mission had also recommended more significant assistance to cover the costs of the import, internal transfer and distribution of the aid, the study of a better incentive system of prices for our peasant growers, the implementation of a more developed mechanism for the distribution of the means of production and establishing and provisioning new local stock control shops.

It emerged from the meeting that as of this date Senegal has received 47,293 tons of products out of the 76,102 tons promised by the international community. USAID has committed itself to reimburse the expenses incurred for the transport of the grains it has furnished in the form of aid, paralleling the grant of 100

million CFA francs by the Canadian government. In the final analysis, thanks to the assistance of the international community, about 109,926 tons of grains; i.e., 80 percent of the overall estimated deficit of 138,000 tons, were distributed to the populace.

#### Agricultural Material

For its part, the General Directorate of Agricultural Production said that the delivery of the means of production took place in time and under good conditions. Agricultural material and seeds were made available to the peasants well before the rainy season (50,000 tons of fertilizers and 120,000 tons of seed). A total of 946,115 hectares has been reserved for peanuts compared to 38,843 hectares for corn, 834,840 for millet and sorghum and 34,280 hectares for rice. Thus, due to the large number of hectares given over to income-producing crops (peanuts, cotton), the Commissariat for Food Aid forecasts a grain deficit of 40,000 tons, even if the rainy season is favorable. This is a situation which certainly should be reviewed by the Ministry of Rural Development so as not to eternally depend upon the international community.

In any event, for the moment, the rainy season is progressing acceptably, according to technicians of the General Directorate of Agricultural Production. The initial rains were recorded in the first 10 days of the month of May in east Senegal and in Casamance, in amounts warranting the first plowing and sowing. As for the other regions, it was necessary to await the rain until 24-25 June. On that day, 60 percent of the peanuts were planted; and the phytosanitary program did not record any significant attacks.

As for the save-the-cattle program, the government has released 110 million CFA francs for the purchase and delivery of fodder for livestock for the interim period. The fodder consists of brans and low-grade grains. Distribution will be made in the disaster-stricken regions: Fleuve, Louga, Diourbel, the northern part of Sine-Saloum and Cape Vert.

Several new steps have been taken to avoid the errors of the past. Thus receiving committees made up of administrative authorities, livestock raising technicians and representatives of the livestock growers have been set up. Instead of free-of-charge distribution which encourages fraud, cattle fodder will be sold at an agreed-upon price, on presentation of the grower card. Dr Fall, of the Directorate of Health and Animal Products, is definite: "These measures will be applied strictly." The state even proposes to pay for transportation. Paralleling this operation to save the cattle, the program to protect cattle against certain diseases and shortages is operating well, thanks to the assistance of the FAO and the FRG. However, strict surveillance over these two programs should permit the regaining of donor confidence in the future.

8143

CSO: 4719/196

AGRICULTURAL SEASON OFF TO GOOD START IN 1981-1982

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-19 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] A meeting of the international community yesterday was chaired by the UN resident-representative and was attended by Souleymane Ndiaye, commissioner for food aid, assisted by the directors of agricultural production and the livestock raising service.

The agenda covered two subjects:

1. Evaluation of the 1980-1981 agricultural season---joint efforts of the Senegalese government and the international community to overcome the food deficit which totals 138,000 tons; and
2. Evaluation of the start of the 1981-1982 agricultural season.

On the first subject, it was noted with satisfaction that the joint efforts of the Senegalese government and the international community have permitted performances clearly better than last year. Thus, these efforts reportedly will permit distribution this year to Senegalese disaster-stricken peasants of 109,226 tons of grain; i.e., about 80 percent of the overall estimated deficit of 138,000 tons.

Participating in this work at the side of the Senegalese government were: Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, the FRG, the EEC, the WFP, USAID and Japan.

All regions benefited from this assistance: Cape Vert, Casamance, Diourbel, eastern Senegal, Sine-Saloum, the regions of Thies, Louga and Fleuve.

As regards cattle aid, appreciable results have been attained in the following three programs: logistical means, health and food.

We should emphasize the very appreciable contribution made in collaboration with the Senegalese government by the FAO, the FRG and France.

As for the second subject on the agenda, the reports presented by the General Directorate of Agricultural Production noted the very satisfactory start of the



1981-1982 agricultural season, the preparation for which was made in a very methodical manner by the Ministry of Rural Development. Forecasts for the "peanut, cotton, corn, millet and sorghum, rice and niebe program "should permit attainment of very satisfactory results, provided there is good rainfall. In this regard, the technical services of this sector have emphasized the good start of the rainy season throughout the territory.

8143

CSO: 4719/196

## NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE RADIO STATION SET UP

Victoria NATION in French 30 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The villages of the National Youth Service in Port Launay will henceforth have a radio station for the collective needs of the young people.

The new station was officially opened on Saturday by President Rene. It can broadcast over the area of the village and was designed by Radio Seychelles technical services as a contribution of the Ministry of Information to the village, which will be able to receive additional contributions for the putting into service of its written and radiobroadcasting media.

The opening of Radio NYS took place in the presence of the members of the National Youth Service Commission in Mahe. Among them were ministers Jumeau and Michel, Mmes Thomas, Jumeau and d'Offay and Messrs Adam and Fayon.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Rene expressed thanks for the invitation sent by the young people for the opening of Radio NYS, a new way for young people to express their views, he said. One of the key reasons for the National Youth Service is the opportunity for expression that this new means can provide, he added. He emphasized the need for setting up the structures necessary for the expression of opinions, for that freedom of expression that makes it possible to take corrective measures when there is a need for them.

Speaking on behalf of all of her comrades, one of the students at the Port Launay village stressed the importance of the existence of such a radio station with regard to the village's needs for communication and education. She said that the station would "teach us to take advantage of all the opportunities for the Port Launay community. It is one of the forms of apprenticeship on which the existence of the National Youth Service is based," she concluded.

The members of the commission and the audience then visited the clusters before dining with the young people living at the village.

The day came to a close with a cultural evening.

The varied program, made up of poems, music and sketches, gave Mrs Benstrong, head coordinator of the village, an opportunity to speak briefly in awarding trophies to the winners in the sports events organized recently.

In particular, she noted the contribution of sports activities to the village. Summarizing these events, she encouraged the development of the positive aspects of sports competition, which has strengthened the organizational capabilities of the young people. Three trophies for girls' teams and three trophies for boys' teams were awarded to the most outstanding groups.

11,464

CS0: 4719/155

## SOUTH AFRICA

### EUROPE'S FEARS, RESULTING DANGER TO NATO DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 14

[Editorial: "A Great Weariness Makes Them Desperate"]

[Text] As noted in an article which appeared in this newspaper last week, it is not just the United States which is watching with increasing concern the growing "neutrality" of Western Europe; no less than Claude Cheysson, the foreign minister of the new leftist, mind you...leftist, French government, has stated that: "Yes, there is a danger of neutralism and it ensues from a desire to drop everything as a result of being weary of it all. This is disheartening to me."

Mr Cheysson had mainly the British in mind, but he could have said this of other Western European countries just as well. The disposition to which he objected is very strong in Holland, to cite it as an example, and it is also taking roots in the FRG, which would have a key role to play in any confrontation between East and West.

The situation has become so serious that THE ECONOMIST, the leading British weekly, has already come out saying: "The relationship between Western Europe and North America--alias the North Atlantic Alliance--is finding itself in the early stage of what may turn out to be a fatal disease. The alliance has been in difficulty often on previous occasions, but this time it's worse than ever."

Several factors have contributed to the increasing tension between the United States and Western Europe and the latter's inclination toward "neutralism." The most important consideration (although sometimes an effort is made to conceal this) is apparently the fear of nuclear extermination in a war between the Soviet Union and the United States which would be conducted in or over Western Europe. This is the fear which is inducing people to say: "It's better to be a red than dead."

For people who sit at a safe distance it is easy for them to find this sort of attitude objectionable and quite correctly come out with the argument that Western Europe's apathy in helping the West to become militarily strong is increasing the danger of nuclear extermination, but for the people of Western Europe it is not that simple. After all there is strong objection even in the United States against the planned stationing of the MX-missiles in Utah and Nevada. If the people of these thinly populated states see themselves threatened by this, how much more

can the populations of the infinitely more thickly populated countries of Western Europe consider themselves threatened by the stationing of missiles on their territory?

In a country such as Germany this fear can only be excited by the statement of two American experts to the effect that if a nuclear bomb were to hit a certain nuclear power plant in the country one-third of the country would be uninhabitable for 1 entire month and even for as long as 1 year for a slightly smaller area.

The findings of these Americans were later doubted, but it will not be so easy to allay this fear.

7964

CSO: 4701/9



SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL ENEMIES PREVENT BUTHELEZI'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 81 p 15

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chief minister of Kwazulu, said that in no way has he rejected the thought of participating in the area development fund of southern Africa.

His withdrawal is not "as bad as it looks," said Chief Buthelezi. One of his objections against participating in such a fund (something like the World Bank which supports countries in the Third World) is that Kwazulu will be holding a lower status there than the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

He said: "My participation within that framework will make it all the easier for my political enemies to attack me."

The fund to be established was conceived by Prime Minister P. W. Botha and is intended to provide low-cost loans to states or countries in southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who regards such a fund as a very important thing in southern Africa, explained his viewpoint in a letter to Professor Lombard. He said: "In my letter I have made some alternative proposals."

The proposals include a fund for countries which are not independent from South Africa.

Mr Barend du Plessis, the MP for Florida and a director of companies, said yesterday that it would be regrettable if Chief Buthelezi withdrew from something of this sort, the cornerstone of which has not yet been laid.

There is no doubt that the fund will be to the advantage of undeveloped regions which would be uplifted through the fund.

"Chief Buthelezi will have to look at what the verdict of his people will be if the opportunity for progress and development is missed for them due to his refusal to take part in it."

Professor Lombard did not wish to make any comments yesterday, saying that the matter is more complicated than it appears to be from the reports.

7964

CSO: 4701/9

SITUATION OF WHITE ZIMBABWANS EXAMINED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Salisbury--The whites in Zimbabwe, who are in the minority, are leaving mainly for three reasons. The first of these is the lowered standard of health services, the second is the integration on a school level and the third is socialism and everything that goes with it.

School integration is leading to a countrywide lowered standard and this affects what the English-speaking people in the country are especially fond of...namely their culture.

The white Rhodesians were accustomed to having English as the instructional medium everywhere and among other things to having a great deal of attention given to British history in schools.

Suddenly there is an increasing amount of Shona in schools and over the radio and the history books are being rewritten. The culture of the English speakers is being affected.

Socialism and everything that goes with it is driving the whites out of the country and because of the Mugabe government's official policy there is little protection of minority groups left.

Negotiate

To give an example it is illegal to have a trade union just for whites. Everybody must belong to a trade union.

There is only one agricultural union which represents the farmers of the country. The black farmers who provide 15 percent of the country's production make the decisions in the union. The white farmers must negotiate and hope for the best.

There is little left of the promise to protect minority groups which was undertaken at the Lancaster House deliberations. The whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the Zimbabwean Parliament, but a strong effort is being made at breaking up the Ian Smith Republican Front which opposes the one-party state.

"Reconciliation" is a word which is being used lavishly here. For many blacks this means that the whites are ready to "reconcile" if they are willing to part with their language and culture, join the governing ZANU (PF) party and become full fledged "Zimbabwans."

#### Injustices

These are the reasons why many of the whites have lately joined the ZANU (PF) party.

There are many examples: Store-keepers who suddenly ceased doing any business joined the party and then, just as suddenly, clients began to stream in.

Nowhere have there been reports of whites wanting to run away because they must suddenly work along with blacks on the factory floor.

However, as in the case of civil service, the situation is that blacks are being appointed to positions over the whites solely on the basis of their color...and because the injustices of the past must be rectified.

The fact that blacks and whites have worked together for many years has not affected the whites' culture or impoverished that of the blacks. On the contrary both have been enriched by this collaboration.

#### Interfere

In the sports area there has been free association for a long time in Zimbabwe. This has not led to the whites becoming more negrified or to the two races suddenly starting to live with each other. Sport is being practiced for sport's sake.

However, Robert Mugabe's government has tried to force the country's women's hockey bosses to include blacks in their team going to the United States.

For the Zimbabwean a black government and socialism means that his government has the right to prescribe, interfere in the private affairs of the country's inhabitants and that the rich must make payments to the poor.

As far as South Africa is concerned...is it not simply a mistake initiated by the South Afrikaners for them to prescribe and not leave matters to free association? Now forced integration, as the Progressives want to practice, is not working out here in Zimbabwe. Wanting to shoot it out, as the Reconstituted Nationalists urge, has not worked out here either.

7964

CSO: 4701/9

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

CHARGES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICANS--Four South African refugees currently residing in Swaziland and a local man are due to appear before the High Court on different dates later this year to face charges of illegal possession and importation of arms of war. They are Jabu Sipho Mabhena, 28, of Orlando West, Michael Takisi Matlala, 26, of Diepkloof zone 4, both in Soweto, John Sibiya, 32, of Sidwashini area, Sipho George Nene, 32, of Emadadeni in Newcastle and George Mazibuko, whose place of birth and age have not been established. All five men have each been granted bail of E2000 by acting Judge, Mr. Justice Will. Each man has to report to police station, daily, until trial on the 4th of November. Mabhena, Matlala and Sibiya were arrested at Sidwashini on the 30th of May, this year, and are alleged to have been found in possession of a rifle, 21 rounds of ammunition and four hand-grenades. Nene, a former teacher at the St. Joseph's and St. Francis schools was arrested in February, this year, at the Lomahasha border gate as he allegedly attempted to cross in possession of various forms of arms, consisting of a hand-grenade and some guns. Mazibuko, with whom he was travelling when they were arrested, is alleged to have escaped to Mozambique after he accidentally frightened the police officers who conducted the raid. It is said that when the police discovered the hand-grenade in the car they showed it to the two men. Mazibuko, allegedly, then picked it up to examine it but his act was apparently misconstrued by the officers who scattered in different directions. According to Nene and Mazibuko's legal representative, Mr. Victor Dlamini the latter subsequently gave himself up to the Swaziland police after learning that he was being sought. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/298

## TANZANIA

### PROGRESS IN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE NEEDS NOTED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The fact that our government has done important work in obtaining education for citizens is an obvious matter which does not require much explanation. During the 19 years since self-government, major development steps have been achieved in obtaining education for people of different ages.

Under national programs like universal primary education [UPE] and the adult education campaign, our nation has gone far in eliminating ignorance, which was widespread in the country in colonial times.

Along with this development, it is obvious that we still have major work to do in our country in developing education in the community. Even in our primary education campaign for all and adult education campaign, we have much to do in order to be completely successful in these campaigns.

For example, although the campaign to abolish ignorance by teaching adults to read began 10 years ago, we still have illiterate citizens. When she sent the budget estimates of her ministry to the National Assembly the day before yesterday, the minister of national education, Tabitha Siwale, said that now 73 percent of the people in the country are literate.

But during debates in the National Assembly, the MPs made clear their misgivings about the progress of adult education. Some of the MPs said that adult education classes should not be held again and expressed doubts concerning the wisdom of holding examinations to evaluate adults next month when these people still have not been taught to read. The minister herself said that one problem which hinders adult education is poor attendance.

We citizens must bear in mind the fact that no nation can succeed in development if many of its citizens remain ignorant. Every day we urge each other to produce more and better goods to obtain development. The truth is that when people remain ignorant they are unable to produce more and better goods and the result is that they remain poor and humble always.



It is a necessary matter, therefore, that every Tanzanian makes certain that he obtains an education. All schoolage children should be sent to school and they should be permitted to complete their studies. Adults who do not know how to read should attend classes and those who know how to read should develop themselves because education does not have an end.

Another important matter in education is to have an educational system which obtains for the citizens knowledge helping them to progress. For this reason scientific and vocational education and technology are matters which require more emphasis. We are inviting, therefore, the government's effort to develop these fields of education.

But, no efforts to develop education in the country can be successful without having sufficient personnel, teachers, to implement those efforts. In our country a major problem has been a shortage of a sufficient number of skilled teachers.

Minister Siwale made certain that her ministry was handling this matter when she explained to the National Assembly that the ministry is continuing to prepare new teachers of various categories and is providing on the job training for teachers with the objective of satisfying the requirements for primary and secondary school teachers. In these tasks, the minister stated that the question of the excellence of teachers is being kept in mind fully.

This is a good thing. But in addition to ensuring that sufficient good teachers are obtained, the topic of /the conditions/ of service of these teachers must be given the importance it deserves. In order that our teachers may fulfill well their responsibilities and educate the nation, their working and living conditions must be ensured to be good.

CSO: 4749/5

PROGRESS IN PROMOTING SWAHILI LANGUAGE NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 20 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] In the whole topic of maintaining and developing a national culture, language has an important place. Undoubtedly, the development of culture always will have shortcomings if it is not strengthened by the development of a national language.

It is for this reason we welcomed with eagerness the remarks of the minister of information and culture, Benjamin Mkapa, which he made to the National Assembly last week concerning the promotion of Swahili, our national language. Mpaka made these remarks when he sent the estimates of the expenditures of his ministry for 1981-1982.

This minister explained the important work which was done last year by the National Swahili Council [BAKITA] and preparations for the work of this council during this fiscal year. During recent years important steps have been taken to promote the Swahili language. The development which has been achieved now has already eliminated completely those distorted thoughts which existed previously [to the effect] that Swahili could not be used in various aspects of the life of Tanzanians.

There is no doubt that BAKITA has carried out its previous responsibilities in bringing about this development of the national language. By standardizing the terminology of various subjects, publishing newspapers and helping to elucidate article and books, the council, in cooperation with other organizations in the country, helped greatly to cause Swahili to reach the place where it is now.

Thus, it is obvious there is a need to stress in addition some matters included in the work of promoting Swahili in the future. One of these matters is to ensure the receipt of many Swahili language books in the country. Although the number of literate people is increasing every year in our country, these people lack books to read for self-instruction or recreation.

Minister Mkapa mentioned BAKITA's intention to establish contests in the manner of writing books in Swahili in order to persuade scholars to write books like

those. This is a suitable method but other methods should be sought by cooperating with enterprises which publish books. Also, if contests are started, they must attract writers and avoid destroying their spirit.

Another matter is [the need for] greater cooperation among various organizations concerned with the promotion of Swahili. Cooperation like this is important in knowing that work has been done in order to eliminate the confusion which usually hinders work instead of developing it.

In promoting a language like ours, two things will often happen: mistakes [will occur] here and there and different ideas about a single matter [will crop up]. The mistakes and many of the ideas which occur should not be permitted to diminish seriousness in promoting Swahili. On the contrary, these ideas should be used to obtain better results in our work of promoting the national language.

CSO: 4749/4

## ZERBO'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL RECOVERY PLAN REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 pp 1583-1585

[Report by Alex Rhondos on the program for economic independence introduced by Colonel Zerbo]

[Text] AFTER five months of waiting, Voltaics have now been presented with the military government's programme for national recovery. It amounts to an indictment of previous policies, and lays great emphasis on an "autonomous" path to self-sufficiency and economic independence. The one theme that pervades the entire programme is the need for Voltaics to change their attitudes; away from dependence on external aid and towards more efficiency and a belief in their own capacity to improve their country's lot.

What the programme did not mention was equally revealing. There was no timetable given, which makes the military's tenure of power open ended. There was no discussion of a return to constitutional life and liberties, which have been severely curtailed since the coup last November. The trade union demands, notably the demand for increased minimum wages, were not treated directly by Col. Saye Zerbo in his speech. The union reaction was confused, suggesting a certain disarray among unionists; it has since become apparent that the military regime is prepared to deal swiftly with any opposition which might unsettle the still fragile political climate in Upper Volta. Since the May Day speech in which the substance of the programme was delivered to Voltaics, it has become clear that Upper Volta represents a unique case in Africa where the two principle actors in the political arena are the military and the trade unions, with the military conscious of their potential capacity to eliminate any opposition but at the same time respecting the trade unions' capacity to confront the government if the

latter takes too long to deliver the fruits of the coup d'etat.

There are several principles to which Col. Saye Zerbo attached importance in his speech. Economic development is to be "planned and controlled". A national commission for agrarian reform and a national programme of assistance to the peasant will be created. The development of the country should be "autonomous". All attempts to "segregate" the country will be suppressed — a reference to the recourse to ethnic and religious divisions by the civilian politicians in the last experiment of civilian government between early 1978 and November 25, 1980. Finally "all external domination" will be eliminated.

For those accustomed to the recent well meaning, but often nebulous statements by General Lamizana, the former Head of State, Col. Saye Zerbo's speech struck a more radical and aggressive note: "How can one hope for the installation of social justice in our country when one knows that, plunged in an apparently pre-ordained under-development, it presents a dislocated and dominated economy, the decisions for which are made abroad?"

"It is time for us to take up the challenge to emerge from this degrading situation.

"It is why, in the first instance, one calls for the decolonisation of our mentality, for too long taken by the idea of the almost irreversible poverty of Upper Volta."

Apart from international inflation and the energy crisis (he might have added the climate), Col. Saye Zerbo attributed the economic stagnation of Upper Volta to a

number of domestic factors: the absence of any political will to overcome the problems and the poor choice of priorities, besides the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people. He noted the absence of any savings and energy policies which would have financed the execution of plans, which have so far depended for 80 per cent of financing from abroad. The execution of projects has been neither "dynamic" nor "rigorous". Finally, he criticised the administration for their dilatory reaction to dossiers for projects.

While the regime has been quick to emphasise that it would like to see the country's mineral potential developed, it is the rural sector which requires the greatest attention. Yet again, Col. Saye Zerbo attributed the "implacable regression the standard of living of the peasant" to a number of misguided policies of the past: land ownership problems; the "incoherence of water policy"; the "practice of extensive and nomadic cultivation characterised by low productivity"; the intensification of industrial crops to the detriment of food crops; the material under-equipment of peasants; poor control of marketing of produce and the "lack of organisation among producers."

The programme proposes a number of reforms. Villages are to be made into co-operatives. They will be responsible for the collection and distribution of credit for agricultural equipment, the initial gathering of produce and the creation of cereal banks. The main public organisations involved in agriculture will also be restructured. The Organisations de Développement Rural, whose role combines extension work with the co-ordination of marketing with the central body, ONACER, will have far greater control on its hitherto notoriously lax management. OFNACER, the Office Nationale des Céréales, is criticised for failing in its two principal tasks; the stabilisation of prices of food crops and the building up of security stocks of food.

The Volta Valley Authority, AVV, will also be re-organised, to "render it more operational". Its policy of colonising the valleys, which are gradually being made free of river blindness, has been haphazard. Indeed, the entire policy for water supply will be revised. There will be 7,000 points of water supply throughout the country in the first phase of a new project. Several modest irrigation schemes are being prepared while the government still hopes that the three major dam projects at Komienga, Nounbiel and Bagre will be realised.

So far the Komienga dam, the smallest of the three projects and the only one situated entirely within Upper Volta, has met with approval of donors. At the end of March, donors agreed at a meeting to proceed with the financing of the \$130m. project, though the World Bank has to carry out some technical studies on the hydrological problems involved and on the feasibility of conveying electricity from the dam to Ouagadougou. Both the Bagre and Nounbiel dams require close consultation with Ghana over the division of water supply and electricity.

The industrial sector will see greater emphasis being placed on encouraging small and middle scale enterprises. The government is also keen to see a reduction in the amount of imported material for industry and an increase in the processing of local raw materials. The idea, again, is that encouragement must be given to indigenous enterprise. Col. Saye Zerbo also devoted some time in his speech to the potential of the tourist industry.

It is mining, however, that offers rich pickings. Col. Saye Zerbo referred to Upper Volta as a "geological scandal." Upper Volta is a country with "one of the most promising" futures in mining, the Head of State claimed. However, in the meantime most attention will be devoted to research. The Bureau Voltaïque de la Géologie et des Mines is to be supported with more personnel and finance. It will be the only organisation responsible for mineral research and for the co-ordination of any industrial sector in this enterprise. Col. Saye Zerbo has been quite categorical about two things; the government intends to have a "strict control" on all research activities and Upper Volta is the "sole proprietor" of all minerals. Hence the state will always have a majority holding in any mining venture in the country.

The programme stresses the importance of co-ordinating the commercial sector. At the moment it is the prey of speculators and is sufficiently dislocated to prevent the movement of produce from surplus areas of Upper Volta to those which are suffering from severe deficits, notably in cereal production. To this effect, a major communications programme is being drawn up. Road, rail and air links throughout the country are to be improved.

Moving to the "socio-cultural" sector, the programme touches on two thorny issues. The government is committed to



independence of the judiciary. The issue was prompted by the apparent corruption of the legal system in the final months of the Lamizana days in 1980. There will be an intensification of training for all levels of personnel associated with the legal sector.

Education is a major pre-occupation. It was the problems of the educational system that precipitated the downfall of the Lamizana government. Now the military regime is proposing a Voltaic equivalent of universal primary education. Teacher training will be boosted, as will technical training at the higher levels.

The financial structure of the economy is also to be reviewed. It is evident that the new government will spare no effort to entice Voltaics to save more through the formal channels of banking institutions. The Caisse Nationale d'Epargne is to become the key instrument of national development in public hands.

Little of the programme will be achieved, however, if the entire administrative system and mentality is not thoroughly overhauled. Col. Saye Zerbo is very conscious of this. The training of civil servants is to be reformed. Administrators are to be the "tools of development". However, the Head of State's speech also made it quite clear that he did not want to see the weight of bureaucracy slowing down the process of development. There is a suggestion, if one reads between the lines, that the regime will be weeding out political interests in the administration and will be encouraging a more vigorous,

wholehearted and austere approach by all bureaucrats to their duties. They cannot afford, however, as they have already done to suspend for too long a period large numbers of senior civil servants.

There has been little reaction in Upper Volta to the speech. The unions are divided. The Confédération Syndicale Voltaïque has made some precise demands. While the other three leading trade unions have called on the Military Committee to stick to their programme and not be diverted as, they believe, General Lamizana was. All the unions are united on certain issues, however. They want the minimum wage raised; the CSV has called for 135 CFA francs an hour. Other salaries are to be readjusted according to the seniority of the worker. Family subsidies should be raised and a housing policy should be established, the unions demand. They have all called for a freeze on prices of goods that are considered particularly important for the individual citizen. They also want improved pensions and free education. The government has yet to give specific replies to these demands, and the programme is still too general to offer a clear indication of how the government will react. There is little doubt thought that the unions have become restive after more than six months of restrictions, imposed by the military, to which they are traditionally unaccustomed. For the military it is a question of whether it can manage to retain goodwill and austerity long enough to show some results. This is where Lamizana failed.



## BRIEFS

INQUIRY ON STATE COMPANIES--Ouagadougou, July 20--A commission of inquiry set up by Upper Volta's Military Government after it seized power last year has reported that political interference is the most harmful influence on state-run companies. Such interference either "paralyzes decision-making bodies (or) encourages dictatorial management... and assures the supervisors and personnel of impunity," said Jean Toe, reporter of the commission on problems in public-sector enterprises. The commission submitted its report to Colonel Saye Zerbo, the Head of State, on Friday. Col. Saye Zerbo overthrew President Sangoule Lamizana in a bloodless coup last November and set up the Military Committee for National Recovery and Progress, which now rules. The commission was established in February, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel Guesseyaoaba Ouedraogo. In its report, the commission said the state had created too many public companies, spreading itself too thin financially. It also said the previous government had compromised its role as judge of how well the public companies were managed by allowing ministers to sit on boards of directors of these same enterprises. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 17]

CHINESE-BUILT STADIUM--Ouagadougou, July 18--Upper Volta Head of State Colonel Saye Zerbo today laid the first stone of the Ouagadougou sports stadium being built with Chinese aid. The stadium, costing more than 20 million dollars will hold some 40,000 spectators. Currently 35 Chinese experts are working with 60 Voltans, but later some 400 Chinese will be actively concerned with the project. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 16]

LOW RAINFALL--Ouagadougou, July 20--Upper Volta, one of the West Africa countries ravaged by the 10-year Sahel drought, has had its worst rainfall in three decades so far this year, and will have its poorest harvest in recorded history if things do not improve, officials say. Meteorologists say average rainfall for June was 78 millimeters (about three inches), compared with 110 millimeters at the same time last year. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/298

FRANCOIS LUMUMBA DISCUSSES AIMS OF OPPOSITION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 522, 15-21 Jun 81 pp 25-27

[Interview with Francois Lumumba, secretary general of Congolese National Movement, by Jamal Isma'il: "Lumumba to AL-DUSTUR: What Happens in Egypt and Sudan Happens in Congo"]

[Text] On 15 January of last year, Brussels, the capital of Belgium, witnessed the official declaration of the re-formation of the Congolese National Movement or the party which martyr Patrice Lumumba had founded in 1958 and with which he launched the national revolution that led to independence in June 1960.

Announcement of the re-formation of the Congolese National Movement coincided with the 20th anniversary of Patrice Lumumba's assassination on 17 January 1961 and the start of the war between the national forces and the internal counter revolutionary forces allied with the colonialist forces abroad.

With the declaration on the re-formation of Lumumba's party, the name of Francois, the firstborn of the late African leader, has gained prominence as the Congolese National Movement's secretary general and its foreign relations officer.

In London, AL-DUSTUR has conducted this interview with Francois Lumumba on today's Congo--Zaire--on the aims of the Congolese National Movement, on the Arab-African relations and on other Arab and African national liberation issues.

Revolution's Memory

Francois Lumumba, who speaks the Egyptian dialect of Arabic well, began his interview with AL-DUSTUR by recalling when he was 10 years old, saying:

"When the colonialist forces plotted with the counter revolutionary forces inside the Congo, escalated their attacks against the revolutionary forces and managed to assassinate Patrice Lumumba, I had arrived in Cairo with my brothers. I remember how the Egyptian capital and most of the Arab capitals turned into arenas of popular and political demonstrations denouncing the assassination of the national regime. When large-scale armed struggle erupted in the Congo--Zaire--in reply to the assassination of the national leaderships and when the nationalists were able to control three-quarters of the country, the aid, support and backing of the United Arab Republic had a major role in the continuation of this struggle.

What is more, that aid and support had started with the beginnings of the national revolution which Lumumba led against the Belgian colonialism in the 1950's."

[Question] I ask Lumumba's son about the developments of the situation in the Congo--Zaire--after Patrice Lumumba.

[Answer] The main goal behind Lumumba's assassination was to destroy the national revolution in the Congo, to restore the foreign control over the Congo's riches and natural resources and to subjugate the country politically, economically and culturally to the world colonialist forces which found in the person of Mobutu the right instrument for realizing their objectives. However, the Congolese people fought this retrogression and armed popular uprisings erupted and continued intensely from the time of Lumumba's assassination in 1961 and until 1964 when the counter revolutionary forces allied with the colonialist forces were able to surround the national forces and to extinguish their armed uprisings. Mobutu's regime was able to control the government with the support of France, Belgium and the United States.

[Question] What did Mobutu do when the foreign forces settled the situation in his favor?

[Answer] At the outset, Mobutu raised the same slogans that had been raised by Lumumba and claimed that he was an extension of the revolution, was implementing Lumumba's policies and was speaking the language of the nationalists, as al-Sadat has done in Egypt.

Unfortunately, there were those who believed his claims at the beginning. But the real domestic and foreign policies which Mobutu followed proved the falsehood of his claims. Internally, while the path which Lumumba had started in the sphere of the economic policy sought to exploit the country's main resources to insure the fair distribution of income among the citizens, to secure services and public utilities and to set up a production base, Mobutu's regime brought with it the total disintegration of the economic apparatus. The national industries and the country's production base were hit and the international banks became the planners of the Congolese economy whose debts exceeded \$4 billion and which started importing foodstuffs. The inflation rate rose to 200 percent, the purchasing power of the national currency dropped, the people began to live below the poverty line and total bankruptcy, speculation, corruption and programmed looting became the features of the Congolese economic life. Amidst these features, it is easy for the ruling regime to rely on a minority which benefits from its rule and dominates the various sectors of public life. This minority is comprised of his relatives and friends who have turned the Congo into a market for foreign consumer investments. The second part of the 1970's witnessed the intensification of the economic crisis in one of the Third World's richest countries. With the intensified crisis, subservience to the West and jumping on the West's bandwagon at all the economic, political and military levels escalated. Matters reached the point where the government sold a West German firm cooperating with Israel a large area of land in which to test nuclear and modern weapons.

Francois Lumumba pauses and then asserts that the political and economic directions of Mobutu's regime in Zaire have been reflected on the country's social and cultural

structure in which there is a constant erosion of the customs and of the morals in a manner that threatens the traditional family structures. This is in addition to a qualitative and quantitative decline in the standard of education and to a rise in the level of diseases and deaths due to reduced medical services and to the poor condition of the public utilities, including transportation and electricity, water and sewerage networks. All this comes on top of the absence of democracy, the dominance of the law of the jungle, unrestricted arrests and other oppressive and terroristic practices.

[Question] When did the popular opposition to Mobutu's regime re-emerge?

[Answer] The opposition movement weakened extensively in the middle 1960's and early 1970's as a result of the civil war which had lasted from 1961 to 1966, which claimed the lives of more than one-half million Congolese citizens as its victims and which brought Mobutu, whose rule wouldn't have lasted until the present without direct foreign support. The popular opposition revived again when the domestic crisis intensified, when the economic collapse escalated and when the gap between the Congolese people and the ruling class became immense.

The year 1977 witnessed that popular uprising which almost toppled Mobutu's regime if it hadn't been for the foreign military intervention. The same thing happened in 1979 and Mobutu nearly departed, had it not been for military aid, especially from France and Egypt. The truth of the matter is that there are military militias that have been fighting and that continue to fight in the Congo's jungles against the government forces controlled by Mobutu. But it is a fight between two unequal parties. The government forces are armed with the latest weapons that come from abroad to support the ruling regime and face groups armed modestly and to the limits of their resources. Perhaps all these conditions collectively are what dictated the need to revive the Congolese National Movement.

The conversation then moves to the efforts exerted to revive the Congolese National Movement and Lumumba says:

After long consultations between the nationalist and progressive circles inside and outside the Congo--Zaire--agreement has been reached to re-form the Congolese National Movement on the base of Lumumba's legacy.

Francois Lumumba goes on to point out that the general frameworks of the Congolese National Movement are based on faith in the fundamental ideas which Lumumba formulated as a path and a goal for the national struggle, namely the ideas of underlining the country's national unity and political and economic independence, of abidance by the policy of nonalignment and of building a strong national army. He adds: The goal we have set for the struggle of our party, the Congolese National Movement Party, is to establish a modern democratic state that guarantees freedom, social justice, peace, tolerance and equality among all the citizens without any discrimination.

Lumumba's martyrdom was the beginning of the path for implementing his ideology with which he wanted to build the independent and growing Congo--Zaire. Therefore, our fundamental reliance on this "Lumumbic ideology" puts us in a position which



permits us to enrich Lumumba's ideas with all the progressive ideas that meet with us on the path of our struggle to realize the goals. Thus, the Congolese National Movement encompasses all the Congolese, regardless of their tribe, religion or philosophical belief. It is an organization for the Congolese masses and an organization that embraces all the living forces of the Congolese nation which is struggling against the neo-colonialism.

[Question] What is the form of the internal opposition movement at present?

[Answer] It is no secret that there are revolutionary cells inside the Congo. Since the announcement of re-formation of the Congolese National Movement, there have been constant contacts between the political and military commands of these cells. We have benefited from the lessons of the past and we have gained experience to the effect that the military movement should be an extension of the political movement and not vice versa. Therefore, we believe that the basis of any revolutionary movement is to mobilize and arm the popular masses with our party's concepts and principles which are, as I have already pointed out, the principles that Lumumba followed and that agree with the Nasirist principles in their nationalist and independence directions.

[Question] What about your movement abroad?

[Answer] We are contacting all the progressive forces and Arab and international organizations to explain the dimensions of what is happening in the Congo--Zaire--at present and to coordinate our positions with the forces that agree with us on rejecting and fighting all forms of colonialism. Within this framework, I have made more than one tour of the Arab world and other parts of the world. One of the countries I have visited is Lebanon where I met with the leaderships of the Lebanese national movement and of the Palestinian revolution. I have also met in London with the leaderships of the Egyptian opposition and of the Nasirist Organization. It must be pointed out here that the Afro-Arab relations are organic, not temporary or tactical, relations. The Arab area forms the northern depth of Africa. Africa, with the Congo in its center, forms the security depth for the Arab nation. Moreover, the two liberation movements in both areas face two forms of a racist, settlement-oriented colonialism with common goals, namely South Africa and Israel.

We can say today that the two Camp David accords were not only directed against the Arabs and their main cause, Palestine, but were also part of a bigger plot, meaning that ending the problem between Egypt and Israel was a "goal." The more comprehensive goal is for Egypt to turn into a loyal guard of the western interests in the African area. Within this framework--Camp David--the ruling regime in Egypt sent its troops and its pilots to the Congo to stem the popular uprising, the latest instance of which erupted in Katanga in 1979. It is also within this framework that an alliance is established between the two regimes in Cairo and Khartoum to serve the western (U.S.) strategy in the continent of Africa.

[Question] I ask Francois Lumumba about the future Congo.

[Answer] The Congolese National Movement--Lumumba--seeks, to start with, to restore power from Mobutu and to give it to the revolutionary forces that have struggled and continue to struggle on the path of Lumumba's goals. In this regard, our party's political program stresses that the National Committee of the Congolese National Movement performs, if we may use the expression, the role of executor of the will. It has to present this revolutionary legacy of Patrice Lumumba's so as to better familiarize with this legacy all the forces legitimately called upon to restore the power. To put it more precisely, the goals of the Congolese National Movement are summed up in setting up a state based on political and economic independence, national unity, regional equilibrium and decentralism, democracy, the basic liberties, building a national army, following an independent foreign policy founded on supporting the African liberation movements and differentiating between enemies and friends through the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality.

Here ends the interview with Francois Lumumba who, 20 years after the triumph of the colonialist forces over Lumumba's body, comes fraught with the ideas of the revolutionary Lumumba senior, adding to them that which is dictated by the political changes and by the theories that are more compatible with the current phase, promising his country's citizens to topple the regime of the man who has destroyed the country and handed it over to colonialism after it had been rescued from the fangs of this colonialism, reviving Lumumba's thought, belief and revolutionism and carrying his patriotism and his devotion to his homeland to tour the world, explain his cause and appeal to the forces opposed to all forms of colonialism to support the Congolese struggle embodied in the Congolese National Movement.

The interview with Francois Lumumba ends but the words of the revolutionary martyr keep on ringing:

We fight all the endeavors to partition the national soil. Congo's greatness is founded on maintaining its political and economic unity.

The government policy will not be different from the people's policy. The people are the ones who dictate to us and we must follow the people's interests and aspirations.

Freedom is the supreme ideal for which people in all places and all ages have learned to struggle and to die.

Our immediate program must be the utilization of our country's riches with a common effort by establishing a national economy that enables us to improve quickly the living conditions of all the citizens.

Africa will not be truly free and independent as long as any country in this continent is under foreign control.

A noble and just struggle and an inevitable struggle to end humiliating slavery has been imposed on us by force.

8494

CSO: 4704/1

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**17 Aug. 1981**